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WHEAT MEN INSIST CONGRESS ADVANCE TARIFF 50 PER CENT

Growers Ready to Push Program
—Not Keen for Price-Fixing as Growers' Solution

Say Increase From 30 to 45 Cents a Bushel Would Check Inflow of Canadian Product

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 20—Wheat growers in the middle west hope to drive through the new Congress an increase of 50 per cent or more in the wheat tariff, according to advices reaching the Nation's wheat capital this week from important centers in the wheat belt. Growing sentiment, it is asserted, is in favor of the high protective tariff, instead of price fixing, as the best means of meeting the wheat farmers' crisis.

With the demand for a higher tariff, a movement for an expert commission to handle the exportable surplus, as outlined to The Christian Science Monitor here last week by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is reaching definite shape.

"Wheat farmers generally are favoring a high protective tariff to meet their present need," said Harrison Fuller, executive vice-president of the Wheat Council of the United States, on returning from Washington yesterday. "Millers also favor it for technical reasons. In Washington, sentiment is favorable in official quarters. In fact it has been made clear that President Coolidge is favorable to the high tariff plan.

Talks 50 Per Cent Boost

"A 50 per cent increase, raising the existing tariff from 30 cents to 45 cents a bushel, would check the inflow of Canadian wheat and prevent further accumulation in the United States. Some 500,000 bushels of Canadian wheat have entered in the past few weeks, I am informed. This shows that our present tariff isn't high enough."

George C. Jewett, manager of the American Wheat Growers Association of Minneapolis, said to the correspondent:

"My organization strongly supports the proposal to immediately increase the wheat tariff to the limit possible under present law. We also support new legislation establishing at least a 60 cent protective wheat tariff. We are working on a plan for an export commission to place a premium on American wheat, thus increasing domestic prices, which will be introduced in Congress."

The American Farm Bureau Federation, with headquarters in Chicago, takes a more conservative view, holding that farmers generally are opposed to the high tariff fundamentally. It's spokesmen believe the existing flexible tariff has greatly aided farmers, but believe there should be an investigation of the wheat tariff, and if it is raised it should be as high relatively as that protecting other industries. The federation advocates a non-partisan tariff board, to take the tariff out of politics, and to make an economic study. At the federation's annual meeting here in December, action on the tariff is probable.

Dwight R. Cressap, president of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)



Photograph of "The Silver Whale," Taken From Roof of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building This Noon as the Ship Flew Over The Mother Church Dome

WEST VIRGINIA BACKS STATES IN CARRYING OUT DRY PROGRAM

Federal Judge Says Buyer Should Get Penalty as Heavy, or Heavier, Than Seller—Gov. Morgan Sure of Support

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 20 (Special)—Penalties as heavy or heavier than those imposed on makers and vendors of illicit liquor should be dealt out to buyers of their product, George W. McClintic, United States Judge, declared in joint session of the federal, state and local enforcement officials here last night.

Co-operation as far as possible was agreed on by the dry officials. The meeting was called by W. G. Brown, state prohibition commissioner, at the

suggestion of Gov. E. F. Morgan. One object of the session was to devise ways and means of expediting disposition of liquor cases, and in an effort to relieve the federal district court here of "half pint" possession cases.

Suggests Road Patrol

The session was an outgrowth of recommendations made by President Coolidge at the Washington national prohibition conference. Mr. Brown pointed out that important cases pending in Federal Court are being held from action because of the many small indictments against alleged sellers and possessors of moonshine.

Co-operation of federal and state officials was urged by the commissioner, who told how his officers have been unable to act when they could see the smoke of stills situated over the West Virginia border line in Maryland. It is in such cases that the federal agents can and should act, he said. He suggested that state police patrol the roads and arrest runners, most of whom know all local authorities in many of the cities and towns and by the knowledge are bold enough to offer their product to strangers.

Judge McClintic attacked citizens who buy from sellers of illegal liquor. He said that the purchaser is as large or a larger contributor to crime as the persons actively engaged in disposing of their liquor.

School Help Cited

J. H. Gadd, Federal Prohibition Director for West Virginia, urged educational work in the schools and through the press and pulpit. "Prohibition in this State cannot be enforced by the 15 men in my office, the 16 in Commissioner Brown's office, nor by the combined forces, as it should be enforced," he said. "They must have the co-operation and aid of every officer who has sworn to uphold the Constitution of the Federal Government and the Constitution of the State. If all these officers will do their duty, prohibition enforcement will not be so difficult in this State, and violations will be reduced to a minimum."

Washington—President Coolidge hopes every state will continue its child welfare work, to keep needy children in their homes rather than in institutions, he declared in a letter to a New York City official.

New York—An invitation to Vicente Blasco Ibanez, Spanish author, to lecture before the students of Havana University has been withdrawn by the Federation of Students. The reasons for this action are that Ibanez had "sold his pen and words for Yankee gold" and also that the federation considered him opposed to Latin-American ideas.

Toronto, Ont.—The Ontario Municipal Electric Association, represented by 200 delegates, meeting here today, passed resolutions urging the Dominion and provincial governments to take immediate steps to provide additional power by the development of the St. Lawrence, and disapproving the diversion of water of the Great Lakes at Chicago, and asking that the Government make protest to Washington.

BOSTON AT LAST SEES SHENANDOAH

Great Dirigible Hangs Lazily Over City for Half Hour While Crowds View It

Shenandoah, "Daughter of the Stars," came out of the south at noon yesterday, hovered for a half-hour above Boston, swung its bow into the sun again and drifted lazily westward toward Worcester and its home port at Lakehurst, N. J. Just before noon, the great airship of the United States Navy was sighted from the top of the Custom House Tower. It was a tiny

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

TURKS FIND GREEKS DIVIDED IN POLITICS; PRESS GRIEVANCES

Public Demonstration Against Alleged Treatment of Moslems to Be Held in Constantinople

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 20—Eleutherios Venizelos' somewhat ambiguous commentary upon the Republican movement in Greece makes practically certain that the future of the dynasty will be the one outstanding issue before the electorate in December. While warning the country against precipitate action and emphasizing the dangers to which a violent change in the Constitution would expose the State at this juncture, he appears definitely to have announced his conversion to the idea of a republic. That announcement will carry great weight in Greece and unless a new party springs up to replace the discredited Metaxists it is difficult to see where an organized opposition to the change is coming from.

These developments place the King himself in the most awkward position. He has already indicated his readiness to retire prior to the elections, if the present Government desires, but the Premier, Colonel Gonatas, hesitates to assume the responsibility for this step. This, he has declared, is a matter for the monarch himself. And the monarch will not find the decision easy. Never enamored of his kingship and with the dynasty virtually under capital sentence, he would probably gladly quit the whole business. But he is the son-in-law of the Queen of Rumania—that brilliant supporter of monarchical institutions—and a considerable family influence will be exerted to persuade him to hold on in the hope that something will turn up to occasion a re-preve.

Exchange of Populations

It is quite possible that events may force the Greeks to cease quarreling among themselves and concentrate their attention on the external situation. The writer has always regarded the agreement for the exchange of Turkish and Greek populations as one of the most nefarious decisions reached at Lausanne, and its mere execution—the principal danger lies in its ultimate consequences—has been productive of considerable friction, followed by a series of charges and counter-charges.

It is significant that the Turkish Government is deliberately fanning the flames of national excitement. A public demonstration against the alleged treatment of Moslems in Greece takes place in Constantinople on Friday. Those acquainted with Balkan politics will here recognize an old acquaintance. Such an organized public clamor usually precedes diplomatic action, and between diplomatic action and a military movement there is a very thin line in the Balkans.

Excellent reasons doubtless exist why the Turks should banish all thoughts of further warfare, but if they decided to move it would not be the first time that relief from an internal impasse has been sought in military enterprises. And Turkey's internal situation today is rather more than Kemal Pasha can cope with. It is not only that a crisis of the first magnitude has arisen between Constantinople and Angora, and that the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Italy Protests Against Attack in Transylvania

Rome, Nov. 20

ITALY has protested, through its Minister at Bucharest, over an attack upon Captain Gigante of an Italian mission by brigands in Transylvania. The captain was traveling along the road from Borska to Topitz when the brigands appeared. Shots were fired, and one of the Italian officer's fellow travelers was wounded. Captain Gigante was struck with sticks.

The Romanian Foreign Minister, in reply to the Italian protest, deplored the occurrence, offered excuses, and ordered an immediate inquiry. The Italian Government has asked for further particulars of the incident as soon as possible.

LEAGUE IS CHANNEL FOR MONITOR PLAN

World Union Declared Essential Body to Enforce Universal Draft to Ban War

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 20—An accord between England and France has been reached. It only remains for it to be formally registered this evening by the Conference of Ambassadors which will be obliged to have still one more sitting before finishing with the dangerous questions of the ex-Crown Prince's return and the military control of Germany. This agreement, which is due to the undoubtedly change in French policy, apparently has caused surprise in London. The British have become so used to the rigidity of French policy that even when signs of a new spirit are obvious, they appear incredible. But in both countries there is relief that the threatened rupture has been avoided.

It was only after a long and laborious day that an agreement was in sight. First there was a prolonged sitting of the conference, then a council of French Ministers was held, then another meeting of Ambassadors and finally an adjournment until this evening. The present postponement may be regarded as due entirely to mechanical difficulties. It is necessary to receive the approval of the British Government, but as all British points were conceded, this is pure formality.

Middle West for Co-operation

Governor Sweet believes that public opinion in the United States, especially in the middle west, is ready to carry on with any such plan that looks toward co-operation with Europe. "Politicians out my way," he said, "are slowly beginning to see that there is a great and increasingly powerful backwash of sentiment in favor of helping Europe." He added:

Many of these people, in the last election, believed that, if the League of Nations was not accepted the alternative, Association of Nations, would be set up.

It is ridiculous to say that the great vote of Mr. Harding in the last election was an isolation vote. On the contrary, countless people in the middle west voted for Mr. Harding because they believed that through his proposed Association of Nations the very opposite policy from isolation would be followed.

But this association did not materialize. The middle west realizes that it is determined to re-enter in favor of some sort of immediate and active co-operation. This opinion is centering around the League of Nations. Men and women are beginning to see that the League has come to stay.

They see, also, that it represents a means of accomplishing some of those ideals for which, in 1917 and 1918, we thought we were fighting.

Munition-Making Ban

Now, my conviction in regard to the Monitor proposal is that it should be directed, for its working out, to the League. Let America join the League to accomplish the ends which the Monitor suggests. This proposal declares for the prohibition of the private manufacture of arms and munitions of war. That prohibition comes under the scope of the League. It could be made effective through the League. There is no doubt of the value of the Monitor proposals. Only they could be made world-wide in their acceptance and more certain in their success if the League were to be made the agency through which they were worked out.

Many other comments on the Monitor plan for universal conscription agreed with the point of view of Governor Sweet that the League was the best channel through which to make it workable.

John H. Clarke, formerly Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, declared that "the Monitor plan is an admirable one. Once the munitions makers know they will go short on dividends when war comes on, there will be much less of a desire among certain powerful groups to foster the war spirit."

But this plan is exactly the sort of a proposition that comes, logically, under the scope of the activity of the League. The League is the only organization that can be relied upon to work it.

I am convinced that, with the United States in the League, such proposals as this—and particularly the section referring to the prohibition of the private manufacture of munitions—could be rapidly and effectively worked out.

54 Nations Agreeing

Now, it is a real achievement to have 54 nations agree on anything—however imperfect it may be. The 54 nations of the League are co-operatively trying to do just what this Monitor proposal suggests. America shall do alone. Is it not more to the point to advocate, first, that America get into the League and then, as a corollary to that, these concrete proposals for international action against war could be agreed upon.

The Rev. Edward Cummings, general secretary of the World Peace Foundation, while indorsing the Monitor plan, expressed a similar conviction that, through the League, it could be most effectively and most expeditiously worked out. "There is a good deal to be said," he declared, "in favor of a constitutional amendment, such as the Monitor plan pro-

FRANCE CONCEDES ALL POINTS RAISED BY GREAT BRITAIN

Ex-Crown Prince Issue Considered Closed—Further Forceful Sanctions Abandoned

German Representatives Are to Be Heard Before the Reparations Commission

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20—Preparations are reported to have been started with a view to calling the classes of 1919, 1920 and 1921 to the colors. One class is expected to be summoned immediately. Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies are publishing statements declaring the "German provocations" intolerable, and stating that latest events have shown the German democracy to be bankrupt.

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Basis of Anglo-French Accord

There are actually before the British Government today texts of the letters elaborated by Jules Cambon and the Marquess of Crewe, together with the combined text which has been accepted by the conference and by the French Government.

The basis of the accord is as follows: Concerning the former Crown Prince, France agrees to regard the incident as closed and a mere warning to be given to Germany. German Chargé d'Affaires Herr von Hösch again visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and declared that the former Crown Prince had formally abandoned his rights to the Prussian crown and the imperial crown on Dec. 1, 1918. The German Government, he added, was opposed to the return of the Kaiser. In those circumstances, it was unnecessary to proceed with the demand for extradition or banishment.

The former Crown Prince is not named in the Versailles Treaty. His return was a piece of bravado rather than a breach of the Treaty, but it will be made clear that the German Government will be held responsible for any agitation around him which might menace the security of the Allies. As regards the inter-allied military control, an agreement has been reached on the lines indicated in The Christian Science Monitor cable of yesterday.

To Be Left to General Nollet

The German Government does not contest the fundamentals of the question, but only the possibility of its application. That is the question in fact which the Allies propose to leave to the appreciation of General Nollet. There is to be no insistence on sanctions at this moment. England made its position unmistakable, that it will not join in any territorial sanction of any kind, now or hereafter. The French have also abandoned the idea of territorial and military sanctions and have fallen back on those of an economic and administrative character. Even these are not threatened in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

NOVEMBER 20, 1923

General

League Is Channel for Monitor Plan.

Porto Ricans Seek Definite Status in Politics.

Wheat Tariff Rhee Demands Going to Congress.

France Concedes British Points.

Experts Examine Hungarian Scheme.

Liberals Assail Baldwin Ministry.

More Dwellings Built in Boston.

Prison Commission to Study Old Book.

League of Christian Science.

India to Exhibit at Wembley Show.

Financial

Rubber Settlement Means Big Wheat Purchases.

Hides Market Unsettled.

Stocks Up on Better Foreign News.

FRANCE CONCEDES ALL POINTS RAISED BY GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

the proposed note to Germany. It is not an ultimatum that is to be sent.

Should, however, Germany reply unfavorably, France reserves the right to take whatever measures it thinks necessary. In short the French have modified their present attitude in the sense desired by England, on condition that they will not be obliged to maintain that attitude in the future if Germany causes further trouble. Italy and Belgium both expressly stated that they would approve whatever England and France agreed upon. Therefore it may be taken, without any suspicion of rushing the news before the facts are accomplished, that an agreement has practically been concluded and that the dispute which was the most serious of all Franco-British disputes is closed. The greatest satisfaction is expressed here.

GERMAN DELEGATES TO BE HEARD

Representatives of the German Government are to be heard before the Reparations Commission on Friday, in accordance with the recently taken decision to this effect. The Germans will make a statement of Germany's incapacity to make payments at present. They will also point out the measures taken to reform their finances and to provide sound money. The report is not expected till the new year. Whether the commission will make inquiries itself or will appoint a committee of experts is uncertain.

Sir John Bradbury is credited with the intention of preventing a committee of experts on the ground that it would be a mere camouflage.

The time for window dressing has passed and Sir John Bradbury regards the committee of experts as perfectly useless in the form proposed by the French. It is possible, however, that the French will agree to a wider scope for the committee. They are showing a general disposition to try and meet world opinion. Within the past few days there has been a notable change. The Monitor representative has observed it in conversations with politicians of all kinds, and such newspapers as *Le Temps* are now pleading for a Franco-British understanding, even if it involves some sacrifice. When the new British Government is elected this attempt to renew the entente will be pursued. One factor that influences the French is that the dollar is now worth over 19 francs. This is a record and causes great anxiety in financial circles. Another factor is the possibility of the British scrapping the

EVENTS TONIGHT

Radio Station WNAC, the Shepard Room, 10th Avenue, is reopening its new studios, third floor, 1 Winter Place, until 11.

Ukrainian National Chorus: Concert, Sanders Theatre, 8.

First Lecture, opening University Extension series on the political and economic situation in Europe, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 68 Boylston Street, 8.

High School of Commerce

Alumni Association: Annual banquet and reunion, Boston City Club.

Massachusetts Safety Council: Free lecture, "Safety in the Home," for mothers, opening course on industrial and public safety, Union Hall, 48 Boylston Street, 7:45.

The Durant, Inc.: "Durant Night" at Copley Square, 8.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Glee club concert, 68 Warren Street, 7:30; meeting of First Girl Reserve Club of Boston, 97 Huntington Avenue, 8:30.

Massachusetts Savings Banks Club: Annual dinner, Hotel Vendome.

Trade Club of New England: "Steamship Night" dinner and program, Copley-Place.

Phone Workers' Credit Union: Annual meeting, Tremont Temple, 7.

Music

Boston Opera House—San Carlo Company in "Rigoletto," 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Chopin recital by George Smith, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Clever Ones," 8:15.

Hollie—"So This Is London," 8:15.

Keith's—Vaudville, 2, 8.

Metropole—"Devil," 8:15.

Selwyn—"Two Fellows and a Girl," 8:15.

Shubert—"Mary Jane McKane," 8:15.

St. James—"Madeleine and the Movies," 8:15.

Tremont—"Little Nellie Kelley," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

Photoplays

Boston—Tom Mix.

Park—"Schoonie," 2:10, 8:10.

State—"Woman of Paris," 1:30, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Woman Proof," 11:00, 2:00, 5:00, 8:00.

Penway—"The Spanish Dancer," 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Public hearing on proposed relocation of Massachusetts State Prison, Room 438, State House, 10:30.

Hearing before State Board of Arbitration on working conditions and labor costs in the Lynn shoe industry, State House, 11:30.

Heating before League of Women Voters: Lecture in course, "Law Every Woman Should Know," 27 Garrison Street, 10:15.

Needlework Guild: Annual meeting, Hotel Vendome, 8:15.

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants: Annual dinner, Hotel Somersett.

Music

Boston Opera House—San Carlo Company in "Hansel and Gretel," 2:15.

Art Exhibitions

Bookshow for Boys and Girls—Illustrations by Maurice Day.

Boston Art Club—Stained glass exhibit by Charles Conick.

Boston City Club—Camera studies by Gare.

Brooks Reeds—Agnes H. Lincoln's flower

Casson Galleries—Water colors by Harry Sutton, Jr.

Copley Gallery—Fall exhibition.

Doll & Richardson Paintings by Ella B. Smith: etchings.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Ross Moffat.

Group of Boston Artists—Paintings by Louis Kronberg; water colors by Frank W. Benson.

Goodspeed's—Bookshop—Architectural drawings; brown prints in color by Harold Haven Brown.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by E. Aubrey Hunt.

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GOVERNOR WALTON ORDERED REMOVED

Oklahoma Executive Found Guilty on 11 of 16 Charges—Case for Federal Court Now

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 20 (Special)—John C. Walton, has been removed as Governor of this State. The Senate court of session yesterday returned a verdict of guilty on 11 of the 16 charges of impeachment presented. Mr. Walton's appeal for a new trial was denied. He will now take his case to the federal court. Meanwhile Lieut. Gov. M. E. Trapp is Governor.

Governor Trapp will ask the Legislature to adjourn and meet again in January he announced today. A bill directed at persons wearing masks and providing a penitentiary term for whippings was to be reported favorable to the Senate this afternoon. Action on this bill and other investigations may be taken before the session adjourns.

TWO VOTES UNANIMOUS

On two counts the votes were unanimous, and on two Mr. Walton polled but one vote. He was acquitted on five charges. Six were dismissed on motion of the House board of managers. These charges had previously been grouped for later action and had to do with martial law, press censorship, and involved Mr. Walton's fight on the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Walton was prepared to place 200 anti-Klan witnesses on the stand.

The charges on which Mr. Walton was convicted are: general incompetency, employment of a private chauffeur with state funds, excessive issuance of acts of clemency, padding state payroll, illegally soliciting funds, prevention of an Oklahoma County grand jury, attempted prevention of a state wide election, suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, issuance of illegal deficiencies in two instances, and excessive primary campaign expenses.

FREE OF BRIBE CHARGE

The charges on which he was acquitted are: acceptance of a \$6000 bribe to prevent his veto, placing himself under obligation to E. W. Marshall through the purchase of his home here, suspension of the extreme penalty, appointment of corps of special state policemen and appointment of a member of the Legislature as district judge.

Mr. Dye is optimistic as to conditions in England, admitting that the present depression in business and industry was serious, but it is somewhat larger than during the summer months. Statistics show about 1,300,000 unemployed in the United Kingdom, though the figures are often misleading, because there is no comparative records to show conditions existing before the war. Furthermore, the entry of women in industry, beginning with the outbreak of the World War, are now figures among the unemployed, which helps to swell the total statistics, though in some cases at least, they are gradually returning to home life rather than being actually out of a job.

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The only hope is that at the last moment M. Poincaré, impressed by the warning given him that the elections in England are not likely to produce any change, but one for the worse as far as conceding to France goes, will relent. In short, no British Government in the future is likely to be so complaisant to France as the present one.

LAW IS SOUGHT TO PROTECT STREETS

Passage of a law which would impose a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000 for every offense where a contractor, public service corporation, or city department fails to leave a street in a satisfactory condition after making repairs or excavations is sought of the next Legislature in a petition filed today by Coleman Kelly, Representative in the Legislature.

The drop in sterling exchange is not such an obstacle to international trade as is frequently supposed, according to Mr. Dye. He expressed the opinion that sales of American products to England would not show any decline of consequence as a result of the recent drop in exchange, because most English merchants will continue to place orders while exchange is dropping, and will stop only when they think that the decline has reached bottom.

The shortening of the hours of labor in the mining industry, has increased the cost of coal in England, which tends to restrict the export trade.

The proposed law provides that whenever any street or sidewalk is opened by a contractor, public service corporation, or city department, the contractor or concern shall enter a stipulation with the mayor, city council and commissioner of public works to repair and replace the street or sidewalk "as nearly as may be practicable to the condition in which it was found when operations began."

WBZ (Springfield)—11:35, weather, 12:02, stock market, 12:15, church services, orchestra, 1:15, national education week concert, 4:45, talk, "Life of Calvin Coolidge," 5:15, children's hour, 6:00, stories and music, 9 to 2 a. m., programs by New England Ells lodges.

WGI (Boston)—12, music, 12:45, weather, 6:00, market, 6:30, market reports, 6:10, code practice, 6:35, police reports, 6:40, news and sports, 6:50, message to Camp Fire Girls, 7:15, Scientific American talk, 7:30, evening program, "Some Foreign Problems," musical selections.

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LIBERALS ASSAIL BALDWIN MINISTRY

Manifesto Declares Foreign Policy Has Signally Failed — Danger of Foreign Dumping

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A severe arraignment of the Conservative Government is contained in the Liberal Party manifesto signed by Herbert H. Asquith and David Lloyd George, and issued here last night. It charges that during the year when the Conservatives were in power "their conduct of foreign policy in great matters essential to British livelihood has signally, disastrously failed." It declares that "by their own declarations, its dispatches addressed to our Allies on the growing collapse produced by the French policy in Germany and the reaction of that policy upon trade and credit throughout Europe are the main causes of the distress in which British trade is plunged." The manifesto continues:

For at least a century past, no greater economic, political, or moral questions have confronted Europe than the Franco-Belgian occupation of the heart of German industry in the Ruhr. In no great European question, for at least a century past, has it ever been doubtful whether Great Britain stood "for a whole year" neither our Allies, nor the neutral powers, nor our late enemies have known whether in this crucial issue Great Britain had a voice or a mind of her own.

Favors Hughes Scheme

The Liberal Party subscribes wholeheartedly to the Hughes scheme for an expert commission to inquire into Germany's capacity to pay reparations and asserts that the "British Government took no steps for nine months to urge acceptance of this offer upon our allies." "British policy was one of the chief rallying powers in Europe after the Napoleonic wars," the manifesto declares. "For the past year its blindness, indecision and impotence have been such that it has ceased to exercise any guiding influence upon European affairs."

Liberal spokesmen characterize the present pact with Turkey as the "shameless treaty of Lausanne," and declare that by it Great Britain has surrendered all the securities for British commerce in Turkey which we enjoyed before the war. Our weakness has been noted elsewhere and a similar fate now threatens our hold on the valuable markets in the Far East. By moral indecision, by divided counsels, and by diplomatic incompetence, the Government have failed in Europe and Asia alike to make one single effective effort to assert our rights, to restore our trade, or to bring back peace and order to a distracted world.

Relations With Russia

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George then set forth what the Liberal Party stands for. Among the chief things are a "prompt" settlement of reparations, with due consideration for the position of interallied debts and an earnest endeavor to co-operate with the great American Commonwealth in bringing peace to the world." They would welcome the reopening of full relations with Russia. Continuing they say:

The whole force of the Liberal Party would be thrown into support for the League of Nations. Our foreign policy should aim at making full use of the League and enlarging its scope and power until all nations are included within it.

The Liberals take strong issue with Mr. Baldwin on the question of protection. They declare that trade restrictions cannot relieve unemployment, and post-war conditions do not justify such restrictions.

Appeal to Women Voters

A strong appeal is made to women voters, who, it is asserted, should have equal rights with their husbands in the guardianship of their children. In their platform the Liberals have inserted a temperance plank which says:

The excessive consumption of alcoholic drinks is one of the main causes of unemployment, disease and poverty, and the right of citizens of a locality to decide for themselves the drink facilities of their own area should no longer be withheld.

Mr. Baldwin, speaking at Queen's Hall, stressed the danger of foreign dumping. He declared that France and Belgium could undersell British steel by 2½ per cent, and if allowed to do so indefinitely could cripple these British industries permanently. He said:

The supplies of steel from these countries are increasing month by month, and the prospect of cosmopolitan financiers exploiting Lorraine ores and possibly German cheap labor with a possible 10-hour day does not call for talk. It calls for action. We cannot wait for settlement in Europe. We must look after ourselves.

Lady Astor Renominated

PLYMOUTH, England, Nov. 20 (AP)—Lady Astor has been enthusiastically renominated by the Conservatives of the Sutton division of Plymouth as their parliamentary candidate, and has accepted the nomination. In her speech of acceptance last evening, which she enlivened with several of her characteristic terms, she announced that she supported Mr. Baldwin and his policy, and expressed belief that the Socialist Party, if given power, would diminish British credit and automatically cause an immediate rise in the cost of living. She said:

Quite frankly I'm out to fight the So-

Spanish Royalties on Visit to Rome



King Alfonso and Queen Victoria

Their Majesties Were Given a Warm Welcome by the Populace. In the Course of the Day the King Received the Italian Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini.

Sovereign of Spain Introduces 'My Mussolini' to Italian Soil

Spanish Royalties Pay Their Homage to the Pope—Gen. Primo Rivera and Italian Premier Meet

ROME, Nov. 20.—"Here is my Mussolini," said King Alfonso in introducing Gen. Primo Rivera, the president of the Spanish military directorate, to Dr. Italo Balbo, commander-in-chief of the Italian National Militia. The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, and Gen. Primo Rivera compared notes for half an hour last evening in discussing the situation in Spain and Italy.

King Alfonso and Queen Victoria took him by the hand, lifted him to his feet and embraced him.

After the ceremony in the Vatican where the King received the Papal diplomatic corps and sat down to an official dinner at which Cardinal Gaspari, the Papal Secretary of State; Cardinal Vannutelli and other high dignitaries of the church were present. Later the Spanish monarchs returned to the Quirinal where they are the guests of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena. Premier Mussolini and his entire Cabinet paid a visit of courtesy to Alfonso. Tonight the Spanish King was the guest of honor at a state dinner given by King Victor Emmanuel.

Others to the last ditch and leave them there. I'm not doing that from hatred for the Socialist Party, but for love of the great majority of the workingmen and women of the country.

Lady Astor announced that she opposed a tax on food. "There's a girl in the old girl yet," she exclaimed amid applause and laughter, adding that she would fight in the future as in the past for things which would "help to make this old world, not a paradise, but a cleaner, kinder place." She asserted that if America and England would only work properly together, they would not need the League of Nations.

Stanley Baldwin Opposed

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, is being opposed in his own constituency, the Bewdley division of Worcester, in the present campaign by Sardis Hancock, formerly a Liberal agent in West Worcestershire, who ran against Mr. Baldwin last November and reduced his majority by 7000.

Winston Churchill, it is predicted, will have a hard fight in West Leicestershire. This town at one time was as pronouncedly Liberal as Birmingham is Conservative, but in the last election it returned the Labor candidate. Mr. Churchill's Unionist opponent will be Capt. Alfred Instone, who successfully ran in Paddington, London, last November. The Labor candidate in West Leicester is Pethick Lawrence, a barrister, who was a conspicuous advocate of woman's suffrage a few years ago.

DR. HAVENSTEIN PASSES AWAY

BERLIN, Nov. 20 (AP)—Dr. Rudolf E. A. Havenstein, president of the Reichsbank, has passed away. His successor will probably be Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, currency commissioner of the Reich and managing director of the Darmstädter Bank.

Dr. Havenstein became president of the Reichsbank in December, 1921, and directed the Imperial German Government's financing of the World War, which was accomplished by a long succession of internal loans. After the armistice, he represented the Reich at various financial conferences with the Allies, including the negotiations with the Bank of England for the guarantees demanded by Belgium.

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AGITATION GROWS IN PORTO RICO TO END U. S. COLONIAL REGIME

(Continued from Page 1)

teachers, only master 200 throughout the island, though Porto Rico wants more and is trying to get more. Out of 4000 teachers it is estimated that only 700 speak English fluently, and the Board of Education is conscious of the difficulty it encounters when it recommends in this year's report that the total should be raised to 1000. In the most hopeful part of the Americanizing program, ambitious and devoted to the ideal of making Porto Ricans a bilingual people, this is a fair measure of the success so far attained. And as every teacher sorrowfully admits, nearly all of the 232,000 school children resume Spanish at the school threshold and return to families where they hear no more English till school next morning. It is no wonder that in this environment the first attempt to teach the schools in English from the beginning was given up in despair and the present compromise, which teaches in Spanish up through the fourth grade, with English as a subject, and in English from the fifth grade on, with Spanish as a subject, is still an experiment which may have to be retrenched further before it begins to show satisfactory progress.

Frankly, the administration in Porto Rico after 25 years is still an experiment. How far this intensely Spanish feeling country can come to close understanding and association with the United States, whether the forces of misandarment and separateness have not been gaining during the last 10 years, Americans here are not altogether sure. The majority of Americans here clearly would prefer a little more compulsion; they would tighten up the checkrein of the easy-going Government and treat the Porto Ricans more like the other Latin-Americans. They would like to have Italyism back again—E. Mont Rely, the blunt Americanizer who pierced through all the platitudes of professed friendship, they say, and in spite of the most undignified political row ever held here did succeed in making the leading political party take independent out of politics.

TOWERER EXPERIMENT

The American Government now wisely prefers, I believe, another way: it has tried the daring experiment of sending down as Governor a man with some previous experience and previous responsible contact with the insular government. This man has won and now holds the complete confidence of Porto Rican political leadership. What are the indications, then, of better Americanism in Porto Rico under Horace M. Towner?

Shortly after the opening of the Sixty-Eighth Congress in Washington, a commission of representative Porto Rican legislators will arrive in the United States to put before the American Government a series of Porto Rican recommendations for the better government of Porto Rico. The demands which are to be made touch so closely the status of government here that for information and guidance of the American public I shall quote them in full. They are six in number, as follows:

1. That the Congress, as well as the President of the United States of America, declare the purposes of said authorities as regards the final status of the island of Porto Rico;

2. That the Legislature of Porto Rico be granted power to legislate without restriction on all local matters;

3. That the people of Porto Rico shall elect their Governor by vote of their qualified electors;

4. That all appointments now made by the President of the United States with the approval of the Federal Senate, shall hereafter be made by the Governor of Porto Rico with the advice and consent of the Insular Senate;

5. That the island be granted power to legislate on all its financial problems, and to regulate the acquisition of lands, and to levy local excise or internal revenue taxes to be collected in behalf of the Insular Treasury, and in general on all such measures as may be demanded by the interests and needs of Porto Rico which are not in conflict with such other measures of the same nature as are of a national character; and

6. That all such measures of a national character that tend to benefit education, agriculture, and other sources of knowledge or of wealth in the island, shall be extended to Porto Rico in the same proportion in which they are extended to all the states of the American Union.

WOULD ASCERTAIN STATUS

The first demand is a perfectly natural inquiry on the part of the people of Porto Rico as to what, after 25 years to think it over; the United States proposes to do with them. Are they to receive territorial or statehood status, and if so, upon the arrival of what demonstrable conditions? Are they going to be absorbed in the United States, or shall they win a position of privileged and self-chosen association with a guaranteed and generous grant of local autonomy? Or are they to get local autonomy with the reasonable checks and balances of the American system? What they do not want, unified and most emphatically, is the prospect of the indefinite continuance of the present situation. Under it they are citizens of the United States to whom the Supreme Court has decided the Constitution of the United States does not apply. Under it they are a colony, a very privileged colony, yet they have not the full protection of American law nor the unrestricted right to legislate for themselves. They want one

PORTO RICAN LIBERTY AGITATION IS DECLARED OPPRESSED BY MASSES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The masses of the people of Porto Rico are opposed to independence, which is the talk of only a few politicians, Santiago Iglesias, president of the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, declared. Señor Iglesias is in Washington to lay before members of the new Congress the views of those whom he represents regarding the future of the island.

He is a defender of permanent unity with the United States and is opposed to independence agitation. He believes, however, that Congress can aid the people of Porto Rico materially and improve their standards in many ways. Señor Iglesias said:

Porto Rico is deserving of a status that will permit a better development of the life of the island. Our people need better education, better homes, better clothing and better food. The island produces all of the necessities

of the United States to whom the Supreme Court has decided the Constitution of the United States does not apply.

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CLOSING OF 100 SALOONS PROPOSED

Rhode Island Dry Director Says Invoking of Padlock Law Will Not End With Cases in Hand

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20 (Special)—With the statement that he expects to close eventually 100 Rhode Island liquor saloons with the "padlock" law, Roy G. Sheldon, Federal Prohibition Director, made it known that the United States Government will utilize not alone evidence its agents have gathered, but records collected by the municipal police.

Mr. Sheldon explained that it was permissible for the federal agents to introduce into the federal courts evidence being contemplated against additional liquor sellers than those previously announced. Two petitions, regarded as test cases, have been filed in the United States District Court; 14 more are ready to be filed and 35 others will be introduced if the prior petitions are successful.

Mr. Sheldon's statement yesterday was to the effect that his effort toward invoking the "padlock" law would not cease with 50 or 51 cases but would be followed by at least 50 others, making a possible total of 100 to be attempted in different parts of the State.

More Springfield Resorts

Notified Under Padlock Law

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—Owners of two more resorts in this city were yesterday recipients of notices from Charles W. Bosworth, special counsel, in the campaign conducted under the padlock law. One is an old-time saloon and the other a cigar store with a back room ostensibly devoted to the sale of soft drinks. It is stated that still further notices of the same nature will be sent out within the next day or two. Evidence of the salutary effect of these notices continues to develop in the dismantling of establishments brought under fire.

The proposal to legislate for the licensing of dealers in soft drinks is expected to come up at a meeting of the City Council within a few days. The ordinance was passed by the aldermen last week but held up in the common council. Since then the Board of Police Commissioners have sent a letter to the Mayor urging that the ordinance be passed. The Springfield Ministers' Association and the Central and Armory Hill W. C. T. U. organizations are all unanimous in requesting that such a regulative measure be enacted.

William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the central-western district of Massachusetts for the Anti-Saloon League, last night emphasized the part alleged to be played by gambling joints in fostering an illegal liquor traffic. He said there were several such places operating on a co-operative basis in the heart of the city, in direct alliance with the bootleggers.

Padlock Law Action Sought

CHICOPPEE, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the board of aldermen last night urging the Mayor to invite Charles H. Wright, district attorney, to apply the padlock law for the purpose of closing Chicopee saloons. This action followed a similar expression from the Chicopee Ministerial Association, comprising pastors of all the Protestant churches. The aldermen's resolutions base the demand for the padlock process on "wide-open" conditions existing at the present time and no attempt or effort being made to curb them, and refers to the remedy as giving "satisfactory results in our neighboring city of Springfield."

METHODISTS PLAN FOR CONFERENCE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—The commission on the quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Church, which is to be held here next May, has been in the city making arrangements for the event. It is proposed to establish two centers for program activities in addition to the Municipal Auditorium, the main floor of which will be exclusively for delegates.

The official body in attendance at the conference will number 860 delegates, consisting of ministers and laymen in equal proportions. The Rev. Samuel Chadwick is coming as delegate from the English conference. Norway will send, among others, Einar Karlson, president of the theological school in Christiania. A. O. Hjalmar and the Rev. Thomas Arvidson are coming from Sweden. Dr. F. H. Otto Melle, head of the theological seminary at Frankfurt-on-Main, and Dr. Karl Ulrich of Freudenstadt will represent Germany. Dr. Alfred Honneger of Zurich will come from Switzerland. Dr. T. N. Gargard from Denmark, and Dr. Karl F. Holstrom from Finland. Gen. Feng Yu Hsiang, known as the "Cromwell of China," is to be lay representative from China.

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Attractive services.
Reasonable charges.
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New Offerings at Boston Theaters

James Barton in "Dew Drop In"

Hollie Street Theater—"So This Is London!" Comedy by Arthur Goodrich, brought to the stage by George M. Cohan. First time in Boston. The cast: William Draper (Junior), Donald Galligan, Elinor Beauchamp, Marjorie Carroll, Lady Amy Duckworth, Lily Cahill, Hirian Draper, Edmund Bresce, Mrs. Hirian Draper, Anna Cleland, Alvin Cook, Edward Leapham, Harry Percy Beauchamp, Lawrence D'Orsay, Lady Beauchamp, Marion Grey, Alfred Honeycutt, Wallace Widdicombe, Thomas Higgins, Robert Livingston, George M. Cohan, not long ago delivered himself of the thought that humor is one of the greatest forces in society for keeping men and nations on speaking terms with one another. In the comedy, "So This Is London," written by Arthur Goodrich, staged under the direction of John Meehan, and "presented" by Mr. Cohan last night before a capacity audience at the Hollie Street Theater, the veritable smother of exuberance of humor was seconded substantial expression, for seldom in this city has laughter so kindly and whole-hearted attended a playgoer's opportunity to "see ourselfs as others see us." Those of British lineage in the audience—if appearances are a basis of judgment, they formed a goodly proportion—applauded loudly the Cohanian character, first an old-country aristocracy; and Yankee ardor, too. The Beauchamps, to a considerable degree, are possessed of that insularity which populates America with numberless Indians and wonders whether Niagara Falls have yet run dry. The Drapers, with, of course, the exception of Junior, with whom it was a case of love at first sight, can be imagined, absolutely, that this man be thought a broken favor of the land of his ancestors. The resultant猛物, drawn by the senior Draper and by the lord and master of Beauchamp traditions, afford the playwright a chance to insert clever allusions, in which, in turn, alleged Briton, austerity and Yankees unconventionality leave nothing to be imagined.

But such miseries as these exist in these worn form only in the notions of those old "irreconcilables," who, as it happens, have yet to meet, face to face, the objects of their shafts. When that time comes, a near-brawl ensues; not, however, because of any governmental differences, but because each father insists upon holding the marriage of offspring with his own chumshores. The vital issue, as well as business complications, which have entered into the scheme, is settled to mutual satisfaction, and two nations, in the persons of the members of these "representative" households, are bound by ties that even the Atlantic cannot sunder.

The actors are genuine Americans, genuinely English. To Mr. Bresce and Draper falls the lion's share of work and applause, while Miss Lily Cahill's Lady Duckworth, as go-between for the youthful lovers, rises to impaled heights in her appeal for less flag-waving and more fraternity on the part of nations. The Beauchamps, to a minor degree, are possessed of that insularity which populates America with numberless Indians and wonders whether Niagara Falls have yet run dry. The Drapers, with, of course, the exception of Junior, with whom it was a case of love at first sight, can be imagined, absolutely, that this man be thought a broken favor of the land of his ancestors. The resultant猛物, drawn by the senior Draper and by the lord and master of Beauchamp traditions, afford the playwright a chance to insert clever allusions, in which, in turn, alleged Briton, austerity and Yankees unconventionality leave nothing to be imagined.

The plot seems simple enough on the surface, but it is about simplicities, sometimes, that international intrigue revolves. Elinor Beauchamp, daughter of an English family of position, has become secretly engaged to Alvin Cook, a scion of a wealthy American tourist. The Beauchamps, to a considerable degree, are possessed of that insularity which populates America with numberless Indians and wonders whether Niagara Falls have yet run dry. The Drapers, with, of course, the exception of Junior, with whom it was a case of love at first sight, can be imagined, absolutely, that this man be thought a broken favor of the land of his ancestors. The resultant猛物, drawn by the senior Draper and by the lord and master of Beauchamp traditions, afford the playwright a chance to insert clever allusions, in which, in turn, alleged Briton, austerity and Yankees unconventionality leave nothing to be imagined.

The plot is hard to follow because "Jim" Barton gets one all mixed up. It deals with a hidden treasure. Secreted pink slips give the location. Search for these bits of paper provides the fun. To add to this Ananias Washington (James Barton, the porter) hides the pink slips of his own make, the fun continues.

The music of "Dew Drop Inn" did not send many home whistling. Instead, the dancin' porter sent everyone home laughing. He's an evening's entertainment.

THANKSGIVING DAY IS NAMED IN MAINE

Governor Baxter Pleads for Law Observance in Proclamation

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 20 (Special)—Gov. Percival P. Baxter has officially designated Thursday, Nov. 29, as Thanksgiving Day in Maine. He urges the people of the State to promote law observance and respect for the law in his proclamation, which reads:

The people of Maine have reason to be thankful for the general material prosperity that abounds within our State. What is of far greater importance, the great body of our citizens are law-abiding men and women. For that and for the fact that there is an ever-growing sentiment for law observance, we are especially thankful.

Maine, with its background of noble traditions, with its high type of citizenship, should not rest content until there is a further moral awakening that will drive the lawbreaker, no matter how powerful he be, from our midst, and will show those to whom he panders that their patronage of crime is undermining the foundations of the State whose protection they enjoy and whose blessings they share.

Now, therefore, I, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby proclaim Thursday, Nov. 29, 1923, a day of thanksgiving and prayer in the State of Maine.

We all have been blessed in a measure far beyond our deserts. Let us pray that we may be humble and worthy to receive the divine approval. Let our people give thanks to the Almighty for the countless favors he has bestowed upon us, and let us resolve that hereafter Maine shall be the premier State in the observance of the laws of God and man.

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PRISON RELOCATING COMMISSION WILL REVIEW VENERABLE VOLUME

Record, Printed in 1811, to Serve as Interesting Study in Contrasts—Many Questions Up

When the commission established by the Legislature to investigate the question of relocating the Massachusetts State Prison meets tomorrow it will have furnished to it facts and figures pertaining to every phase of the important problem assigned to it to solve. New buildings, new sites, the disposition of the present location in Charlestown, valued at \$1,000,000, or more, modern methods for caring for prisoners and classification of men and women who have been deprived of their liberty, are among the questions to consider.

Interesting, especially so at this time, is the somewhat venerable volume in the possession of Sanford Bates, commissioner of correction of Massachusetts, containing the "Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Massachusetts State Prison" together with "A Description of the Edifice, and Act of the Legislature on the Subject, and Remarks on the Present State of the Institution." The book consists of perhaps 200 pages and was printed by J. Belcher Aug. 2, 1811.

Undoubtedly the new prison commission will find entertainment in reading the book for the sake of the contrasts portrayed between penology of that date as compared with present-day ideas on the subject, the description of the state prison building and other features.

When the fact that the commission is intrusted with the responsibility of finding a suitable location for the proposed new prison is recalled, its important duties are the more understood. The commission is now trying to find a site for the institution which will be as suitable as the present location was in 1804 and 1805.

Change in Charlestown

Think of the change which has taken place in that part of Charlestown in little more than 115 years when one reads:

The Massachusetts State Prison, or penitentiary, stands on the westernmost point of the peninsula of Charlestown, at Lynde's Point, a pleasant and healthful spot, commanding a variegated and extensive prospect.

A detailed description of the prison structure as it then was cannot but prove of interest to the commission which also will aim to make the new institution modern in every way. The present prison is thus described in this old book:

This building erected in 1804-05, is 200 feet long and 44 wide. The two wings are each four stories, sixteen feet in height: the center five stories, or 46 feet. The foundation is composed of rocks averaging two tons in weight, laid in mortar. On this foundation is

MORE DWELLINGS BUILT IN BOSTON

Permits for Houses and Churches Increase and for Apartments Decrease From 1922

Boston is building more dwellings, but fewer apartment houses, schools, theaters, factories and office buildings this year than last, according to figures of the building department of the City of Boston, comparing the number of applications filed between Jan. 1 and Oct. 31 this year with the corresponding 10 months in 1922.

Permits had been issued for eight churches, costing \$656,060, and for only one theatre, costing \$120,000, up to Oct. 31 this year.

The total estimated cost of building in Boston from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1922, was \$44,987,271, compared with \$25,795,114 for the corresponding period this year, although the total number of buildings for the first 10 months of last year was 2339, which has increased to 2555 this year.

The greatest increase in permits for building is shown in public and private garages. There were 1402 garages built up to Oct. 31 this year; an increase of 237 over the same period last year.

There were only 74 applications for apartment houses estimated at \$4,824,600 up to Oct. 31 this year, compared with 88 apartment houses costing about \$5,707,000, built up to Oct. 31 last year.

Dwellings, including one, two and three-family houses, show an increase to 613, up to Oct. 31, from the 548 built in the 10 months last year. There were 13 fewer permits issued for office building construction in this year's 10 months than that period last year.

Although there were only 21 applications for factories made up to Oct. 31 this year, compared with 25 during the first 10 months of last year, the cost this year totals \$957,500, compared with \$754,000 last year.

Mercantile buildings showed a drop from 147 in the first 10 months of 1922, costing \$4,503,135, to 110 during that period this year, costing \$2,312,500.

SCHOOL IS REOPENED

Renowned George Putnam School District in Roxbury the Boston School Committee passed an order last evening giving it the name of Theodore Roosevelt. Michael H. Corcoran was re-elected a member of the board of trustees of the permanent school pension fund. Results of the election for members of the newsboys' trial board, conducted by the board of trustees of schools, were announced as follows: Judge Louis Silverman, English High School judge; Mrs. Leventhal, Wendell Phillips district; Judge Maurice Siderman, Boston Trade School.

000,000 to \$540,000,000, while exports of Canadian produce increased from \$490,000,000 to \$523,000,000. Among the exports the largest increase, as has been the case frequently of late, was in paper and wood products, although there were considerable increases in iron and in other metal products. While there was a falling off of exports of agricultural produce, the exports of wood and paper products rose from \$128,000,000 to \$184,000,000, those of iron and its products from \$23,000,000 to \$37,000,000, on non-ferrous metals from \$21,000,000 to \$33,000,000, while agricultural, vegetable, and animal products went down from \$231,000,000 to \$277,000,000.

1200 Dolls Ready for Public to Dress

Public Welfare Department Announces Exhibition

Twelve hundred dolls, which are to be given by the State Department of Public Welfare to the girl wards of the State, are to be on exhibition in the State House Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 4 and 5. The dolls are to be sold to individuals who will promise to return them dressed for the holiday season each is to perform.

The money received from the sale of these dolls is to be used for a fund to purchase gifts for the boy wards of the State, so each doll has a double mission—it becomes a Christmas gift for some little girl after it has earned the money wherewithal to buy a Christmas gift for some little boy.

For the general police and safety of the prison, the book continues: Each of the officers of the prison shall be provided with a division of child welfare, is receiving donations and subscriptions for the children. Last year every state ward under 15 received a gift from the division. All of these presents were given by the people of Massachusetts.

CHAMBER BOOTH OPEN ON NOV. 24

Final Service of Year to Be Given Football Game Visitors

Final service to be performed by the Tourist Information Booth, maintained by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in the Back Bay section of Boston, for the season, will be rendered to thousands of prospective visitors who are to come to Boston for the Yale-Harvard football game on Nov. 24, it was announced today.

The demand for service by the Information Booth during the games has been so insistent that the chamber has decided to keep the booth open until Nov. 24 at least, and possibly until December, weather permitting. It is planned to reopen the booth just as early next spring as the roads are in suitable touring condition.

That there is a decided need for a central point to which visitors can appeal for reliable information, not only concerning Boston, but in regard to routes for tours throughout New England during the greater part of the year, is shown conclusively by the record of the booth since it was opened Aug. 1. During the period it has been in existence, the booth has served more than 50,000 people.

The booth has rendered distinct service to Boston hotels during the period it has been in operation, directing 7093 people to various hostilities in the city. It has also given assistance to garages by directing the drivers of 2521 cars to the garages where they might get the particular service desired.

WARM ON GAMBLING IS SHOWING RESULTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20 (Special)—The war of the Attorney-General's office on gambling in Rhode Island has resulted in three men, prominently known, being fined \$1000 as common gamblers, while these and others are held on deferred sentences in gambling and liquor nuisance indictments. Six men in all are held under deferred sentence up to date, pleading nolo contendere to indictments.

Under the deferred sentence plan the defendant enters into an agreement by which if he does not obey all laws, he may be haled before the court and sentenced at any time. While advocates of strict law enforcement have claimed that the deferred sentence plan does not meet the demands of the law, in the Attorney-General's office it is felt that it will serve to bring results quicker in these cases than insistence on immediate sentence would.

BREWER MAYER DEFEATED

BREWER, Me., Nov. 20.—In the Republican mayoralty caucus here last night, Mayor John B. Stuart was defeated for renomination by Frank R. Cowan, alderman of Ward 4. The vote was: Stuart 627, Cowan 786.

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11 inches high,
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DIAMONDS

WE LIQUIDATE OLD DIAMONDS—WE APPRAISE ESTATES

TWILIGHT TALES

Fluffy Fluff and the "Mums"

FLUFFY FLUFF was a shaggy white poodle pup. She and her mother, Fuzzy Wuzz, lived in a beautiful big house on the Boulevard. One evening she was left alone in the big house. The family had gone driving and had taken her mother with them.

Fluffy Fluff was lonesome. She wished someone would tell her a Twilight Tale—a tale about a big family of shaggy white poodle pups, that played

about it all, those pups did not utter a sound, not one tiny bark.

Fluffy Fluff barked as loud as she could, which was her way of saying that she was having a good time.

Suddenly the lights were turned on.

Fluffy Fluff blinked her eyes. There sat those shaggy white poodle pups on their stems, as if they had never budged. They looked a little different, somehow, in the light. Fluffy Fluff barked and tried to jump up to them.

"She must think the chrysanthemums are

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



and romped together. She roamed about the big, dim house, trying to find something to play with, but there was not even a ball. At last she came to the conservatory, which was a little lighter than the rest of the house. Here she found something so curious that she could scarcely believe her eyes. You may not believe it either, but this is what Fluffy Fluff saw—a big family of shaggy white poodle pups sitting on tall leafy stalks. Yes, that is just what she saw, or it is what she thought she saw.

"Bow-wow, who are you?" barked Fluffy Fluff, frisking about joyously. Not a word did the shaggy white poodle pups answer. They did not move a shaggy white hair. Fluffy Fluff rolled over, walked on her hind feet, and did all her other tricks, but those lofy, shaggy white poodle pups did not so much as look at her.

Then she hid behind a flowerpot to see what they would do, when they did not know that they were being watched. The house was still, not a sound anywhere. Fluffy Fluff lay with her head flat on her paws, looking through the shaggy hair that fell over her eyes.

At first the poodle pups did not budge. After a little time, they looked about them carefully, then hopped down from their tall stems and frisked about the conservatory. They must have thought Fluffy Fluff belonged to the family, for they did not treat her as a stranger. There were so many of them that it would be difficult for them to know one another's names. Such a romp! Under the benches, around the jardinières, into the fountain after the goldfish. Fluffy Fluff had never had such a frolic. But there was something very strange

mums are poodle pups," laughed a fresh young voice, and Fluffy Fluff was lifted up and allowed to sniff the chrysanthemums. Her young mistress raised her high in the air, exclaiming: "See, she looks for the world like a 'mum' herself. Poor baby, she has been dreaming. Wouldn't the 'mums' talk to you? Perhaps that is why they are called 'mums'."

"Pretty poor joke, pretty punk!" cried big brother.

Fluffy Fluff cuddled down in her young mistress' arms, to dream the rest of her Twilight Tale. What did she care for mums and jokes?

But when it comes to enjoying a good sunbath we are as much alike as two black pugs!

CARTOON

two new school buildings will be ready for occupancy on Dec. 1. Mr. Harwood says they will afford only a measure of relief. He continues:

The best educational results cannot be expected under such conditions. When a teacher has too many children to fit into her class, teacher and pupils suffer. From the child's point of view, if a child is obliged under crowded conditions to attend school two years to do work, which under normal conditions could be accomplished in one year, a serious loss is obvious. From

the child's and the parents' point of view, if a child is obliged to remain in school one year longer than necessary to cover a certain course because of unnecessarily slow progress through the schools, the child who goes to work at 16 had been deprived of a year of possible mental improvement and an irreparable loss is evident.

BOTH PARTIES RALLY IN CITY

Republican Women Meet as Mr. Hull Inspires Democrats

While Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was outlining yesterday to the Democrats at two meetings the plans for the organization of victory clubs all over the United States, some 450 Republican women of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, heard several of the members of the national House of Representatives from the State discuss campaign prospects from the Republican angle.

Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Speaker of the national House,

insisted that the tariff alone will not be a sufficient issue next year for the Republican Party. He said the party must "make its campaign on its sympathy and work for the welfare of all the people of the country."

William S. Greene of Fall River,

the dean of the Massachusetts delegation in the House of Representatives,

at this first luncheon of the new season by the Women's Republican Club, said he believes that Calvin Coolidge will be a valuable political asset for the Republican Party in the presidential campaign which is now opening.

The tariff, tax revision and the Coolidge Administration furnished the other members of the delegation who spoke with themes for their 10-minute addresses.

Chairman Hull, at the Westminster

last night, told the New England party leaders that the Democrats must attack the record made by the Republican Party since its return to power.

He declared that the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law was constructed "for the special interests."

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COLLEGE OPERETTA WORK OF ONE GIRL

KENTISH WOMEN FIGHT HIGH PRICES

Self-Rationing Is Called Weapon Against Which Speculators Are Powerless

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Four years ago the housewives of Thanet formed themselves into a union of protest against the prevailing high prices of tea and sugar. A resolution, in which the women pledged themselves "to restrict purchases of tea and sugar to the smallest possible extent, until prices become normal again," was signed by thousands of Kentish women, and a petition was forwarded to Mr. Lloyd George containing 4500 signatures.

Within ten days of the circulation of the resolution in Thanet, the wholesalers not only cancelled a proposal to raise the price of sugar to 1d. and 1d. per pound during the jam-making season, but actually reduced the price, and promised a further reduction in the future. Similar tactics were observed with regard to tea, milk and pork, resulting in a general reduction in the price of these commodities.

Women of Kent Active

This year's budget, however, which entirely ignored the question of tea and sugar, has again roused Kentish women to activity. Mrs. Jason Kerr, president of the Deal Housewives' Union, who herself opened a milk depot in the town during the winter months, and sold milk at a reduction of a penny or more a quart compared with the local dairies, recently explained the present position of affairs to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. She said:

When Mrs. Wintingham fearlessly informed the assembled House of Commons that she was a woman manager and she earned the gratitude of every woman in the country, while men rejoiced over their penny gain on beer, women's hearts sank with dismay at the prospect of no relief from the high-priced sugar and tea. Our housewives' Union promptly arranged a protest meeting. On the day fixed came the news that the total American masters, 450,000 strong, had decided on a sugar boycott. Shortly after, news came that sugar had gone down in price in New York.

Grocers Order Less Sugar

We feel assured if other women will do as we have done, the high cost of living will speedily be checked. We find men are keen on signing our resolution, and our retail grocers are on our side. Some are already ordering only hundredweights where before they ordered tons, and they tell us they are delighted to be able to do so. A trade journal, *The Grocer*, has gone far to show that our housewives' protest may not become universal enough, and suggests grocers helping us by selling out all their present stock, then buying no more until prices come down!

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was pressed to state his reasons for "forgetting the women" in his budget. He did so in the great annual meeting of the Women's League of Nations at the Queen's Hall. He gave two reasons: (1) There is a world shortage of sugar, and payment goes into the hands of foreigners, not ours; (2) the tax on tea was reduced last year; a reduction this year should not be expected.

Experts were immediately set to inquire into the question of shortage, and reported: "There is a world shortage at present of all food commodities; the shortage in sugar is the greatest, threatening starvation. In fact, of this report, with our working women beside us, and their men out of a job, it is obvious someone must do something. We who buy for our households must be the ones. Of what value are sugar commissions, speculators, and revenues from high taxation, if women refuse to buy? We were rationed during the war and we rationed ourselves then, and shall win through. We must make every woman—poorest as well as richest—realize the strength of the weapon that lies in her hands."

Already the Women's League of Empire in Scotland has achieved great things in this direction, and before the campaign ends we anticipate that every member of Parliament will be in possession of protests from each individual constituency, conveying the message "Woman counts." While women recognize that the work of the Government must be made to see that we are in earnest in demanding that home necessities should be exempt.

LECTURER BLAMES SCOTS SMUGGLING

Canada and Britain Said to Supply United States With Liquor

EDINBURGH, Nov. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The Rev. Joseph Johnstone, Edinburgh, a member of the Scottish Churches' Commission which visited America to investigate prohibition, recently addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Edinburgh United Free Church Office Bearers Association.

Speaking on the results of prohibition, Mr. Johnstone admitted that liquor could be obtained in 15 eastern states. These states, however, were wet when prohibition came into force and were not prepared for it. One could, he said, be directed to places where liquor could be purchased, but so could one be directed to shebeens in Edinburgh. Supplies of liquor were entering the United States from Canada and Great Britain—more particularly, he regretted to say, from Scotland.

Mr. Johnstone begged his audience to realize that a large section of the American press dwelt unduly on the unusual. If one were to judge of the country by reports of police court proceedings what sort of opinion would be got, he asked. Drinking, he said, was still going on in America, but not one fraction of what it had been under the old system, and 80 per cent of those convicted were found to be foreigners.

The commission had paid particular attention to the charge that there was increased drinking among people who did not drink before. There were instances of this, but in the large majority of cases they were without foundation.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Wanda Landowska Makes Her Début in America

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Wanda Landowska made her American début at the week-end concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra, playing Handel's B flat Concerto for harpsichord with orchestra. Each's "Concerto in the Italian Style" for the harpsichord alone, and Mozart's E flat Concerto for piano and orchestra—indeed, a heroic ordeal for a soloist in a single program. Mme. Landowska is determined to show her audiences that the harpsichord is not a characterless, invertebrate instrument, the mere grand model of a music box. She wished to demonstrate that it can make itself heard with an inspiring sufficiency in a modern concert room of considerable dimensions—and she succeeded.

Dr. Stokowski, with perception and insight, enveloped her without obscuring, reducing his orchestra to a few instruments in several of its choirs, and often employing the muted strings. The heavier dynamics were left to the tutti passages; the harpsichord itself attempted no plangent climaxes, no emotional transports. It was mercifully nimble and fastidious leisurely, all pirouetting airs and graces; and in the Handel Larghetto and the Bach Andante it was considerably more, finding no small measure of pensive dignity in chords which, because more slowly played, gave the audience a chance to perceive the organ-like resonance of the low tones basic to the rolling and lingering arpeggios.

Mme. Landowska has a technique equal to the most rapid feats of execution, but fortunately she is a philosopher and poet, and there is nothing of the mountebank in her playing. All is sincerity and consecration.

Before this appearance, your correspondent read her book on "Ancient Music," and it was recently his privilege while in Paris to hear her perform on the harpsichord at the close range of her own drawing-room. In a recent article on Mozart's E flat Concerto, contributed to "La Tribune de Genève," she has given heartfelt expression to her unstinted satisfaction in the mutual adjustment of the piano and the orchestra, in this work, with its eloquent "reprises" as in brisk, delightful dialogue. There was at all times on the current occasion the most intimate rapport between Dr. Stokowski and the soloist. There had been such thorough and frequent rehearsal that the soloist and the conductor were entirely cognizant of each other's intention at all points.

It was a program of subdued lights and tempered moods, that asked an audience to forget the hurly-burly of the broad highway and prepare itself mentally to acquiesce in the sound of the still, small voices of the older, gentler sort of music. It is a real triumph not merely to revive an archaic means of making sound but to recreate an atmosphere in which to hear it; and that was the rare accomplishment of this great artist and remarkable woman, the friend of Tolstoy and Rodin, the foremost apostle of the harpsichord today. The instrument on which she played was made by the house of Pleyel under her direction, and close examination of its cunning workmanship was an educational experience.

Madame Landowska at the piano reduced the dynamics in the Mozart concerto to something very like a party with the softer sounds of the harpsichord. She never attempted hiccups, and played almost wholly from the elbow, the shoulder nearly motionless. The orchestra preluded her appearance with the "Alceste" overture of Gluck, and closed the program with the solemn majesty of Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony. F. L. W.

Theodore Spicer-Simson's Medals and Medallions

Medals and medallions, by the very convenience of their size, must be done with a thorough understanding of the nuance of planes. They must allow, not only for an illusion of visual truth, but for an appreciation of the kaleidoscopic aspects of personality, revealed in the various angles of light in which they are easily held to view.

The work of Theodore Spicer-Simson, exhibited at the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass., combines the utmost delicacy of the sculptor's hand with a poetic imagination. In the portraits of men and women, he has vitalized the discerning lines of character, in the vigor of contour, and nicety of perception in evolving his surfaces. Most of the medallions are cast—reproducing, in almost every instance, the clay model in its original size. Only in the case of the two-sided medals, are they made in enlarged models, and struck off. Casting of course, has the advantages of exact reproduction of the original in the hollows of the die, and in maintaining the grainy surface of the cast metal.

Mr. Spicer-Simson has done a little in the background, despite single performances of "Francesca," "Meistersinger" and "Walküre," and "Otello" and "Aida." Those who hoped for a repetition of "Parfus" and "The Ring" are bidden to wait for the spring visit, although no distinct promise has been made. Mozart and Puccini have proved as popular as ever, and "Samson et Dalila" and "Faust," if wearing rather thin, continue to delight the new generation of opera-goers as they delighted the old.

For the first time, purely English opera has received a fair share. Dame

Ethel Smyth's "Pete Galante" and "The Bo'sun's Mate" have been given; also two performances each of Gustav Holst's "Savitri" and "The Perfect Fool." These works represent the first-fruits of the long hoped for incursion of the English musical genius into the realm of grand opera. Two of them at least have the saving graces of humor and genuine musical invention.

One notable feature of the visit of the opera was the special engagement

of two artists who did not sing in English; and this somewhat illogical innovation in the procedure of a so-called British National Opera Company has given rise to endless discussion, both in the opera house and subsequently in the press. Mr. Dinh Oilly, the Algerian tenor, who was a magnificent Scarpia in "La Tosca," and Mr. David Hislop, in both "Bohème" and "Tosca," sang their parts in Italian. Shortness of time for learning the English text was the excuse in both cases, and in the case of Mr. Hislop, the Scottish tenor, the excuse did seem a trifle thin, albeit it was a great advantage to have the presence of two such singers, the one a superb dramatic artist and the other a singer with some substantial claim to be called the "English Caruso."

Other interesting musical events have been the first concert of the Catterall Quartet, devoted to a Beethoven program; the appearance at a Brand Lane concert of Frieda Hemmings, whose vocal art in a "Jenny Lind program" was immensely appreciated, and the second Hallé concert, at which Strauss' "Ein Heldenleben" was given.

S. W.

Miss Mary Lewis Makes Opera Début in Vienna

VIENNA, Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Miss Mary Lewis, a young American singer, made her operatic début in the Vienna Volksoper under the direction of Weingartner. She sang Marguerite in "Faust," and had a most enthusiastic reception. Notwithstanding a slight nervousness attending her first appearance in a great Vienna opera house, Miss Lewis sang with great brilliancy, clearness of tone, and with apparent ease. She was encored several times, especially after her rendering of the Jewel Song. Her acting also was natural and girlish, but not wanting in depth or power in the last act. At the conclusion of the opera, she received repeated calls before the curtain and many floral tributes.

Miss Lewis was born at Little Rock, Ark., and is 23 years old. At a very early age she commenced to sing in the choir at home and she began to take singing lessons at 16. At 19 she joined a traveling operetta company and speedily worked her way to the front. During the last few years she has been a Ziegfeld star. She continued her lessons, besides studying foreign languages. Some months ago she decided to devote herself to opera and went to Paris where she completed her studies. She was engaged at one hearing by the director of the Monte Carlo Opera.

From here she goes to Prague and Budapest, and later to Spain. Next spring she will make her first appearance in Paris.

Theodore Spicer-Simson's

Medals and Medallions

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Distinguished group of portrait medallions, including some of the most notable contemporary men of letters. What an irrepressible sensitiveness to feature in the meditating heads of W. H. Hudson, A. E. Housman, and William Butler Yeats; what otherness in that of Meredith; what profound introspection in Hardy! Sometimes, the artist combines on one surface the portraiture of the obverse and the graphic symbolism of the reverse of the Pisanello medallions. In the John Masefield medallion, the poet is seen

in that of Merleau; what otherness

in that of Hardy! Sometimes,

the artist combines on one surface

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY JUDGE FREDERICK C. HILL, C. S.

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., of Clinton, Ill., a member of the Christian Science Board of LectureSHIP, delivered a lecture on Christian Science last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Plymouth, Northway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Blas Knapp, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

A Christian Science lecture is an important event; for one can always glean from it certain statements of fact that may be used at once in correcting and healing discordant conditions. That which makes the truths of Christian Science so easily available is the element of obedience.

Moses had to learn obedience before he could become the lawgiver for others. When God commanded him to handle the serpent, he did not know how to do it, because he was afraid. When his simple obedience to God's command mastered his fear, he awakened to the heaven-bestowed intelligence which handled the serpent in the only right and natural way.

We have with us tonight one whose profession has been the judicial interpretation of human law for the purpose of healing strife. Now he has turned in Christian Science to that interpretation of the divine law which heals every fear and disease.

It gives me great pleasure to present Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S.

The lecturer spoke as follows:

Christian Science is, as its name implies, essentially Christian, and its practice being predicated upon absolute law, it brings healing from sickness and deliverance from sin.

There is within the so-called human mind a fixed and abiding conviction that it is legitimate to be healthy and happy. This inherent conviction is evidence per se of the fact that health and happiness is the normal state of being. This desirable end can be accomplished only through right, scientific thinking; hence it must be perfectly clear that Christian Scientists, looking toward the idealistic or spiritual, are concerned about the mental rather than the outward or material.

Bible Revelation

I have assured you that this Science is essentially Christian. This being the case, Christian Science, as a great religious movement, must be based upon a revelation of the teachings and practical truths presented in the Bible. Lest there be confusion in the thought of those who have never investigated this subject, I assure you at the outset that Christian Scientists use for their study and in all their church services one Bible authority, that of the King James Version of the Old and the New Testaments. There are many religious denominations and bodies, each claiming to teach and practice the Christian religion; each claiming the Bible as authority for creed and doctrine, and each claiming salvation as the desired goal. There are wide and seemingly irreconcilable differences of opinion among these Christian bodies and an utter disagreement as to the fundamentals of salvation. There is but one conclusion to be drawn: individuals have ceased to do the one natural, normal thing—that is, have ceased to think spiritually and have accepted as facts many conclusions which are not true. As a natural consequence confusion follows, as that which is untrue can never be made the foundation for that which is enduring and true. At this point it is well to understand that there is one absolute truth about everything, and regardless of one's sincerity in believing otherwise, that truth remains infallible and undisturbed, for nothing in human belief can ever change that which is absolutely true.

The Discoverer and the Discovery

Christian Science as it is presented to you and to me came through the discovery by Mary Baker Eddy of the operation of absolute, fixed, spiritual law. In an impartial investigation of Christian Science it is desirable, in fact quite essential, to know something of its Discoverer and Founder. I feel quite safe in assuming that my early experience in the investigation of this subject is similar to yours. My first impulse was to inquire, "Who is Mrs. Eddy? What did she discover and find?" The answer to these questions is simple and helpful. Mrs. Eddy was a devout and lovable New England woman, deeply interested in the Bible. Early in childhood she displayed a keen perception of the underlying truths contained in Bible narratives. Through her research and study of the Bible she noted that perfect trust and confidence in God's laws were followed by permanent and fixed results, and that blessing and healing were part and parcel of His infinite plan. She concluded that God governs His universe. His creation, through infinite intelligence or absolute law, and that this law, being spiritual, could be understood and applied, and that when so applied renders null and void the false beliefs of law inherent in the so-called human mind. She concluded that this law could be definitely known and stated, and was as fixed and unflinching as its divine Principle. She further concluded that since disease has no more authority than sin could be cured and health restored to the body in exactly the same manner and with the same certainty of results as sin could be destroyed. During her investigation an injury caused by an accident led her to discover the spiritual law by which she was healed herself; and later, upon her restoration to health, she applied the same law to the relief and healing of others. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 107), Mrs. Eddy says: "In the year 1866, I discovered the Christ Science or divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love, and named my discovery Christian Science." She had discovered the absolute, fixed, and eternal laws of God and had proved that they are present and operative, and can be relied upon to heal the sick as they did in the time of Jesus. She found these laws "compassionate, helpful, and spiritual" and named them "Christian" (Retrospection and Inspection, p. 25); and because they constitute the absolute laws of God, are available and can be demonstrated, she named them "Science." Hence, absolutely convinced that no person

Mrs. Eddy discovered and proved the divine laws of Spirit, the laws of Life, Truth, and Love. After this discovery she subjected it to proof, and being convinced of the healing and redemptive ministrations of these spiritual laws, she determined to give to the world the benefit of her observation and discovery. Accordingly she wrote and published "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and designated it "the Christian Science textbook." The reading and study of this book in connection with the Bible, has brought health and healing to many, and is indeed a key to God's inspired Word, the Bible.

Regardless of conflicting reports, I take this positive and emphatic declaration of fact: Mary Baker Eddy is the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and has been so decreed by her, in The Mother Church in Boston.

After her discovery, Mrs. Eddy founded a church, "designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should restate primitive Christianity and its lost elements of healing." So she states in the Manual (p. 17). That Church, founded by her, in The Mother Church in Boston.

Christian Scientists are grateful to Mrs. Eddy for her years of devotion in reestablishing practical Christianity and its lost healing art. They love her in the true spiritual sense, but do not worship or deify her. They are engaged in perpetuating and applying her discovery to the needs of humanity. Because she loved God and because she also loved those who apparently did not love her, Christian Scientists are earnestly striving to make practical her saying, "A genuine Christian Scientist loves Protestant and Catholic, D. D. and M. D.—loves all who love God, good; and he loves his enemies" (Miscellany, p. 4).

Reality Is Basic

It will early be discovered that Christian Science emphasizes the final destruction of sin and the healing of bodily infirmity. Some of our religious friends have offered the criticism that Christian Scientists make too much of the true spiritual sense, but do not worship or deify her. They are engaged in perpetuating and applying her discovery to the needs of humanity. Because she loved God and because she also loved those who apparently did not love her, Christian Scientists are earnestly striving to make practical her saying, "A genuine Christian Scientist loves Protestant and Catholic, D. D. and M. D.—loves all who love God, good; and he loves his enemies" (Miscellany, p. 4).

Common experience teaches us that we are consciously or otherwise governed by and subject to fixed laws. These laws operate in an impartial, uniform manner, regardless of our understanding or recognition of them. The individual who rejects their operation, or who disputes their authority, through ignorance or otherwise, pays the penalty for such infraction in proportion to the magnitude of the offense. The laws of gravitation, mathematics, harmony, and the laws regulating individuals in society operate uniformly and effectively, regardless of the beliefs of those who are uninformed or who for some reason refuse to recognize and accept their supreme authority. For example, a score of individuals selected from the ordinary rank and file of humanity will agree that ball forced into the air will return to the earth, or that any object projected forward over Niagara Falls will descend to the bottom of Niagara River. When asked why these results are manifest a very large proportion of these individuals can give no explanation whatever of the law involved. Some may be a very vague and uncertain belief, not based upon any scientific fact, that the result is due to some force from above. Quite likely one alone can explain the theory of the operation of gravitation. During all this time gravitation is operating uniformly undisturbed by ignorance or false belief, and the earth and the planets respond to its force just the same. False belief, lack of any belief, in or knowledge of gravitation, has not affected its operation. In the so-called material universe the law of gravitation is basic, fundamental, and there to be understood and intelligently utilized by man. I am sure a personal experience may be helpful in further explaining the distinction between the real and that which is believed to be real.

Some years ago I presented at a bank a ten-dollar bill, a silver certificate. The usual words, "This certifies that there has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States of America, ten silver dollars, payable to the bearer on demand," were printed in the usual type across the face of this bill. I believed this bill to be genuine and, in the light of past experience, I had a right to expect that the paying teller of the bank would at once count out to me ten silver dollars or their equivalent in exchange for this bill. However, contrary to my expectations, in a very short period of time the teller returned the same bill to me with the word "counterfeit" stamped in large red letters across its face. In a moment of time and without any effort on my part the statement of that bill became apparent. I no longer looked upon it as a genuine medium of exchange. It represented nothing and was nothing. It was merely a counterfeit. I no longer expected ten dollars in exchange; I was

would ever be deceived again by that particular bill. My belief in its value was sincere but erroneous. It had escaped detection perhaps many times, yet from first to last it represented nothing, was a counterfeit, and needed but the trained and skillful knowledge of that paying teller and a little red ink to destroy forever its fictitious value.

Through all this experience there was a real genuine silver certificate in circulation and its value remained absolute and undisturbed. The sincere belief of every person in the world could not make a genuine bill out of that counterfeit. The basic, fundamental value was not there. That bill was but the visible evidence of the counterfeit mind which had produced it, and which, until detected, endowed it with its own fictitious value.

Good and Evil Mental

In the consideration of Christian Science it is absolutely essential to understand the nature of good and evil and to be able to distinguish between that which is intrinsically good and that which presents merely the appearance of good.

Human laws have been devised for the protection of individuals as units in the commonwealth. Some of these laws are of ancient origin; so much so that mankind has no knowledge of their source, except that they are founded upon usages and customs, which have prevailed so long that the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary." These laws, like all others, are based upon the theory that there is a supreme, sovereign power, within the state, commanding that which is right and prohibiting that which is wrong. It should be remembered that these laws have been formulated by the human desire to rise above the chaotic condition of no law, and many of them are profound examples of the human attempt to pattern the decrees of infinite, divine justice. There is a well-defined and recognized rule or law which prevails in most civilized countries that every individual is presumed to be innocent of any wrongdoing until proved guilty by competent evidence beyond every reasonable doubt. This presumption is an essential and substantial part of the law of the land, and it is the duty of courts and juries to maintain this presumption of innocence up to the very moment that it is overcome by the evidence. So strong is this presumption of innocence that the complaint, information, or indictment against an individual can never be used in and of itself to contradict or overcome this inherent presumption with which every individual is clothed. It is further a presumption of law that every man is a honest, truthful, and law-abiding until the contrary is shown. Also the presumption of normality in mind and body prevails, and our courts guard very jealously these wise and humane presumptions. Notwithstanding the false beliefs which material man calls law cease to govern and bind him in proportion to his spiritual discernment. It is natural in the consideration of this important matter that questions should come to us. I have asked myself many times: Is there an ideal, basic state of being? If so, how may I know this ideal state? How may I become conscious of the way of escape from the baneful effects of apparent disease and disaster? Rightly to understand and draw proper conclusions there must be a clear discrimination between that which is absolutely real and basic and that which, to the senses, seems to be real and is believed by the human mind to be such.

Common experience teaches us that we are consciously or otherwise governed by and subject to fixed laws. These laws operate in an impartial, uniform manner, regardless of our understanding or recognition of them. The individual who rejects their operation, or who disputes their authority, through ignorance or otherwise, pays the penalty for such infraction in proportion to the magnitude of the offense. The laws of gravitation, mathematics, harmony, and the laws regulating individuals in society operate uniformly and effectively, regardless of the beliefs of those who are uninformed or who for some reason refuse to recognize and accept their supreme authority. For example, a score of individuals selected from the ordinary rank and file of humanity will agree that ball forced into the air will return to the earth, or that any object projected forward over Niagara Falls will descend to the bottom of Niagara River. When asked why these results are manifest a very large proportion of these individuals can give no explanation whatever of the law involved. Some may be a very vague and uncertain belief, not based upon any scientific fact, that the result is due to some force from above. Quite likely one alone can explain the theory of the operation of gravitation. During all this time gravitation is operating uniformly undisturbed by ignorance or false belief, and the earth and the planets respond to its force just the same. False belief, lack of any belief, in or knowledge of gravitation, has not affected its operation. In the so-called material universe the law of gravitation is basic, fundamental, and there to be understood and intelligently utilized by man. I am sure a personal experience may be helpful in further explaining the distinction between the real and that which is believed to be real.

God is also defined as infinite Principle, and Christian Scientists have a conscientious effort based upon a sincere desire to bring into human experience "the enduring, the good, and the true" (Science and Health, p. 261) so that by the renewing of the mind it can be proved what is that "perfect will of God." In other words, the reformation of the sinner and the healing of the sick is but proof that that there is no good in sin, sickness, or death, God is not the author of them, and from His very nature, could not have a knowledge of them. Such a knowledge would imply the elements of destruction, which are no part of good and would therefore be the very opposite of infinite Life. If that which is evil and destructive does not emanate from God, from whence does it spring and from what source does it derive its seeming power? Paul says, "The carnal mind is enmity against God." Interpreted in the light of our definition that God is infinite Mind, the saying becomes clear that evil and all destructive elements have their supposititious source in the "carnal," human mind, and depend upon that so-called mind for all that they assume to be. Now, the mortal mind is a counterfeit, an erroneous belief; it is enmity against the one true Mind, God.

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PRIMARY COTTON GOODS MARKETS WORKING HIGHER

Mills Unwilling Longer to Sell
Except on Basis of Current
Staple Values

NEW BEDFORD (Special)—Primary cotton goods markets showed the effect last week of the gyrations of cotton futures, which have touched high levels unknown since the war period.

Buyers have been quick to engage goods, either for immediate or forward delivery, whenever they could buy on a price basis materially below a parity with the present raw material market. But the mills have reached the point where they are no longer willing to sell on such a basis.

For a time there was a large proportion of the manufacturers who were looking for a quick return in the cotton markets and were willing to sell goods, up to certain limits as to quantity, at prices based on the approximate levels which they believed the cotton market would drop to.

In other words, they believed this to be a "bulge" and a good opportunity to sell whenever they had cotton on hand and they planned to use such orders whenever the market took the dip that they have been expecting. Prices have continued very strong, however, and the mills have reached the point where they do not dare sell more except on a basis of the current cotton values; and buyers are not yet ready to pay such prices.

Sales Volume Less

Consequently, the primary markets have witnessed a pronounced contraction in the volume of first-hand sales, though there has been rather free selling of second hand goods both in the print cloth and in the fine goods division, though the former, of course, showed by far the greater volume.

Due to this reselling, there has been a slight reaction in the prices of certain print cloth contractions, and some of the smaller mills have been available at times somewhat below the peak levels reached a week ago when buying was brisk.

Recessions have occasionally been as much as 3/4 of a cent a yard in certain cases. On the other hand, some of the low count 3-inch goods commonly made in Fall River were very firm and the market has been stable at previous levels this week, as previously.

Trading was notably slow, however. Full River reported sales for the week of only 30,000 pieces, or only a tenth of what was done the previous week, while even in southern goods the trading was less active. The mills in some quarters are taking definite steps to curb speculation in print cloths, and are refusing point bills to sell to certain dealers known to be frequent resellers of goods in the gray.

Other mills are accomplishing the same result by quoting stiffer prices to such houses or by pretending not to be able to give the delivery asked for. Cutting off of business from such traders, however, has been at the expense of the sales total, for the legitimate users of goods have not come forward in the market for the usual quantity.

Demand for Fine Goods

In the fine goods market there has been a better volume of business put through. Not only have there been an unusual number of the larger factors have shown a willingness to contract for fairly liberal quantities of goods at prices which some of the mills found it possible to meet.

The standard plain constructions have been getting a fair proportion of the attention in the market activity, but the fancies and semi-fancies of more expensive cloth have shown a marked increase in activity, somewhat similar to their run during the late summer.

Prices have been higher, of course, but not nearly so high as buyers expected, and this has been because the cotton from which much of this material is made has been offered on a flat price basis, not independent of the cotton-futures market, and has not gone up nearly so fast.

Many Mills Closed

In primary cotton goods markets there seems to be little note taken of the curtailment that is now going on in many lines. Buyers refuse to become exercised about getting adequate supplies of goods in spite of the fact that many eastern mills are now closed entirely or producing only at a small fraction of normal capacity, while a number of the southern mills are also beginning to close down in whole or in part.

Gingham of the heavier type have been the most severely affected so far, but chambray mills are also finding it hard going, and some of the standard print-cloth mills, like the Stafford of Fall River, have closed down tight for a period, and it is problematical when they will reopen for capacity.

In the fine goods mills production is fairly up to normal, though there are instances even there where curtailment has been resorted to or will be shortly, but the yarn mills of New England are facing a situation which makes it impossible for them to sell more than a very small percentage of their normal output, and are compelled to run only a small part of their equipment. What will happen when the final consumer wakes up to this situation, and finds not enough goods to go round is a question, but goods buyers declare prices will take care of that.

Again we say

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STYLISH STOUTS
Garments
for Women
of Generous Figure

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Blouses Lingerie Hosiery

Thirteenth and Sansom
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The Christian Science Monitor
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Market Street Ferry, Inside Station
Market Street, 5th & Market Street
Southeast corner Broad & Chestnut Sts.
Southeast corner Twelfth & Chestnut Sts.
Southeast corner Sixteenth & Market Sts.
Southwest corner Seventeenth & Chestnut
Cottage Hill Street & Wren Street Avenue
Cottage Hill Street, Wren Street Avenue, Germantown

HARVARD ECONOMIC SERVICE TAKES AN OPTIMISTIC STAND

Harvard Economic Service, in its weekly review of general business conditions, takes a firmly optimistic stand. Forecasting "for the first half of 1924 a firm or moderately rising price level and maintenance of a normal manufacturing output," it adds that "in its opinion the decisive factor in the present situation is the nonappearance of stringency in the money market during and following the business recession which has taken place since last spring."

"Our forecast," the committee says, "is for a period of generally prosperous and active business, during which, as stocks on hand are reduced, there will appear a substantial amount of forward buying. Profits are likely to be good, and those who think of good business only in terms of war-time profits are almost certain to be disappointed."

HIDES MARKET IS UNSETTLED

Extreme Caution Prevails—
Prices Vary and Big Transac-
tion Brings Lower Figures

The packer hide market was in an unsettled condition all of last week. Extraordinary caution is a feature.

There was a determined effort to hold light native cows at 9 1/4c, and branded cows at 8c, at the same time. Sellers hoped to book sizeable orders. Such a stand as regards prices was rewarded by one lot of October light native cows secured at 10c, together with a number of smaller transactions, but when a large New York State shoe manufacturer and tanner broke in upon the market with an offer of 7 1/4c for 50,000 branded cows it was subsequently accepted.

It is evident that both sellers and buyers of hides are pessimistic. The former seemed determined to check the downward trend, therefore called a halt on further dealings in branded cows at 7c.

Tanners say that such a course might be sustained were anything like a normal supply to be offered to the tanner, but such not being the case, the demand for leather not equal to present production, even noticeable bargains fail to stimulate buying though their equal in quality may not again be available for six months or more.

Even with this backward trading, stocks of packer hides are not unusually large. Light native and branded cows are the only ones showing marked accumulation, but true as this may be, two of the larger packers are holding "natives" at 10c and branded cows at 8c.

Frigorifico hides accumulated during the late stagnant conditions occasioned by the enforcement of the minimum price law in South America, but as that market has now been established, packers have resumed their functions. Steers and cows are particularly plentiful. Reliable quotations are not available.

To sum up the hide situation in a general way, buyers feel that it would benefit all if an established packer market could be arrived at. As it is now, quality in hides is deteriorating, and the demand for leather not equal to present production, even noticeable bargains fail to stimulate buying though their equal in quality may not again be available for six months or more.

"If some way can be found to finance grain imports, the Rhine provinces, with Baden and Wurtemberg will, as usual, turn to foreign countries for their supplies. The market for grain imported into Germany in recent years, approximately 70 per cent was brought up the Rhine from Dutch ports, and the other 30 per cent was received by way of the German Baltic ports."

RUHR SETTLEMENT WOULD MEAN BIG WHEAT PURCHASES

Rhine Provinces Import 23,000,-
000 Bushels Wheat in 1923
—Could Exist on Home Crop

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Settlement of the Ruhr problem should be followed by a great increase in purchasing power of the population in that section, and their imports of wheat and flour should gain proportionately, according to information received by the Department of Agriculture, from its representative in Berlin.

The report said that the Rhine provinces imported more than 23,000,000 bushels of wheat, including flour, or 65,000 bushels more than their food requirements, in 1923; the surplus being shipped to other parts of Germany.

Industries paused after an early rally. Rio Tinto was 31 1/2; Hudson's Bay 5 1/2. Oil was strong. Royal Dutch was 35 1/2; Shell Transport 3 1/2; Mexican Eagle 1 7-32.

There was a good demand for gilt-edge securities from recent sellers. Other investment issues were sympathetically strong. French loans were inclined to work lower. Kaffirs hardened. The diamond issues made good rallies.

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STOCKS RISE ON BETTER FOREIGN POLITICAL NEWS

Demand for Equipments Features the Trading on New York Exchange

Stock prices continued their move to higher ground at the opening of today's New York market in further reflection of the turn for the better in the foreign political news.

Baldwin again led the advance, opening a point higher, at 123 1/2, a new high level for the movement. U.S. Copper moved up 1 1/2 on reports of improved trade positions.

The demand for stocks embraced the entire list with the equipments giving the best demonstration of group strength. Rally continued to lag somewhat behind the industrials, although "B" stocks advanced 2 1/2 points. Gain of 1 to 2 points were registered by more than a score of stocks, including Maxwell Motors A, Woolworth, Fisher Body, Lima Locomotive, Pullman, Davison Chemical, Cuban Cane Sugar, preferred American Car & Foundation Company.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular, but mainly higher.

Profit-taking sales halted the upward movement in the pivotal shares around the end of the first hour. U.S. Copper gained 1 1/2 points from its early high, and some of the others yielding a point or so.

American Woolen was particularly heavy, falling nearly 2 points below yesterday's final quotations. Expanded buying developed, however, in other sections of the list, notably in the man-made steels, coppers, and sugars. Dividend-paying rails also showed some good gains.

Otis Steel preferred, Superior Steel,

American Beet Sugar, American Sugar, preferred, and Market Street Railways preferred were among the issues to advance 2 points or more before noon.

Call money opened at 4% per cent.

Several of the active issues showed increased buying when Maxwell Motors "A" came a drop to 53 1/2, after selling at 55 1/2 in the forenoon. Central Leather company and preferred lagged to the year's lowest. Meantime independent steels, sugars, and Davison Chemical showed increased strength. American Beet Sugar rose 6 points and Davison Chemical 3 1/2.

Foreign Bonds Active

Early trading in today's bond market pointed to an increase in the volume of transactions, while prices generally were firm or improved.

Foreign government issues again were active, with rates of moderately higher prices some of the French municipalities advancing nearly a point.

The outstanding change in the industrial group was a jump of four points by Corro de Pasco S. Atlantic. Atlantic Fruit 75 cts. stamped moved up 2 1/2.

Seaboard Air Line securities were active, the adjustment 5s, and refunding 4s each establishing new highs for the year on fractional advances. United States Government bonds sagged slightly.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (Special)—Assistant Attorney General William W. Hoppin conceded here today that the Boston importers had won a most unusual and notable victory in the combing wool case in Washington on Saturday by the United States Court of Customs Appeals.

This case had been the subject of a final decision for some time, and while fought under the name of Boston importers, is of vital interest to importers in this city, Philadelphia, and New York. Customs experts figure that the refunds returned to importers as a result of the two decisions may amount to between four and five millions of dollars.

The appeal court ruling follows a decision handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers last February, which held that the expression "combing wool" as used in Section 8 of the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921, was not synonymous with "short staple, commercially known as combing wool, but also included wools of longer staple, commonly known as "combing wool" used in the worsted process. This view is now set aside by the appeal court, which finds that these wools should have been admitted duty free.

The Boston importers mentioned in the proceedings include the Stone & Downer Company, John Conkey, J. A. Kerschel, and Lewis, Donald A. Co.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS DUTIES HIGHER BUT INCOME TAX LOWER

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—For the seven months ended Oct. 31, Dominion finances showed an increase of customs duties of over \$1,000,000. On the other hand, the income tax was down \$2,160,000 from last year, the total for the seven months being \$47,683,699, compared with \$50,843,699 last year. The business profits tax, not now in force, was \$8,785,000 last year to \$7,780,000 this year, and during October from \$1,065,000 to \$1,015,000.

Total revenue—\$247,349,945, as compared with \$263,855,650, last year. Expenditures on ordinary account were \$154,749,583, compared with \$156,820,717. Out of total expenditures, interest on public debt amounted to \$63,833,121, or 41.8 per cent.

COPPER METAL IS LESS FIRM

A lull has settled over the copper metal market, and there is cutting of prices by both large and small sellers. Large orders, however, are being held back, with the market quoting 13 cents to 13 1/2 cents, alongside steamer.

The recent activity filled up many buyers for nearby and 80 to 90 days' requirements. Speculative leaders switched to the "bear" side, pending development in the European situation. apprehension of continuing overproduction is also at the basis of the irregular and unsettled conditions.

CHICAGO BOARD

WHEAT

Open High Low Close

Dec. 1.03% 1.03% 1.02% 1.02%

May 1.08% 1.07% 1.06% 1.06%

July 1.06% 1.06% 1.06% 1.06%

CORN

Open High Low Close

Dec. 7.74% 7.74% 7.72% 7.72%

May .72% .72% .72% .72%

July .73% .73% .72% .72%

OATS

Open High Low Close

Dec. 4.2% 4.2% 4.2% 4.2%

May .4% .4% .4% .4%

July .4% .4% .4% .4%

LARD

Open High Low Close

Dec. 12.5% 12.5% 12.5% 12.5%

Jan. 12.6% 12.6% 12.6% 12.6%

WHEAT MILLS NOTED SOLD

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—An issue of \$5,000,000 Webster Mills 10% per cent notes offered for subscription today, was sold within a few minutes and the books closed, the offering syndicate announced.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

Open High Low Last Nov. 19

Adv. Bumby pf. 7 7 7 7

Adv. Bumby pf. 26 26 26 26

Ajax Rubber 1.45% 1.45% 1.45% 1.45%

Air Reduction 1.45% 1.45% 1.45% 1.45%

Allied Chem. 6.5% 6.5% 6.5% 6.5%

Allied Chem. pf. 107% 107% 107% 107%

Am. Ag. Chem. 1.15% 1.15% 1.15% 1.15%

Am. Ag. Ch. pf. 30% 30% 30% 30%

Am. Ag. Ch. pf. 30% 30% 3

BETWEEN-SEASON CONDITIONS MARK SHOE INDUSTRY

Most Factories Under Curtailed Schedules—Keen Competition for Spring in Sight

The footwear industry in the United States is passing a between-season period, therefore activity is on the wane and must incline until the needs of a new year begin to materialize. Consequently, shoe factories are being operated under a curtailed output, although there are a few exceptions to the rule.

Although it is somewhat early for buyers to negotiate for future business, Boston, St. Louis and Chicago manufacturers are exploiting with relentless energy, offering the weekly creation of new styles, besides providing discounts on all styles.

It is evident that the coming spring business will open up with the keenest competition manufacturers ever faced, complicated by just enough variance in prices in lines of the same character and quality to confuse buyers when the time comes for decided action.

Moreover, manufacturers are equally perplexed over conditions in the shoe market which, although dull and weak for the time being, is sure to respond to the first indication of an advance.

Coupled with that is the all but continuous tumult caused by labor fac-

tions.

Men's shoes will continue about the same styles as are now in vogue. Women's leather, footware has anything, particularly Oxford, Oxford stripes, and plain pumps have an assured demand for the next six months.

Ladies' eight and nine-inch boots

are seen in the higher price grades.

Limited, of course; but how far they may penetrate into the major trading is a question.

Sole and Upper Leather

Oak sole leather is active in a small way, but bids for sizeable lots are low for tanners to consider. Late sales show these prices: Tannery rolls of oak steer backs, 42@45c; cow backs, 39@44c; finders' clear backs, 30@32c.

The Chicago market is dull. Buyers plants are about to curtail for awhile.

Sales of heavy steer backs were looked up to 47c. The maximum for choice backs is 38c. An order for prime finders' backs brought 70c.

Union sole is inactive. Prices are steady at previously reduced rates.

Heavy native steers bring 48c; middle-weight, 40@42c; cow backs, first choice, 39@41c; country hide backs, 34@37c.

The Chicago market is heavy.

Prices differ little from the above figures.

Union oil in the Boston market has

spouts of trading. Carloads lots occa-

sionally change hands. Prices are low

and firm. Heavy prime bellies sold at

48c with the medium-weight moving at

41c. Choice medium, broad, and

class heads, 10@12c. Oak bellies sell

slowly. Prices are easy.

In last week's sales, bellies moved at 17@20c, but

heavy steer and cow bellies brought 20

@22c. Clear double shoulders are 32%

3c; single shoulders, 28@30c; heads,

11@13c.

Upper Leather Sluggish

Boston tanners report some call for

plump calfskins in colors, mostly, but

sales of medium or lightweights are

small and slow. Prices are fairly firm

in all asking rates. The

strength of the raw stock compels

attention. Top grades of men's weights

in colors, brought 40@45c. Dur

ables, 35@40c. The Chicago market is heavy.

Prices differ little from the above fig-

ures.

Novelty tanneries are slow of sale

for awhile as factories using such stock

will not start cutting for several weeks

from now. Prices of colors are

listed from 30@35c; seconds, 30@35c.

Prime medium grades are from 35@40c;

lower selections, 22@30c.

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listed from 30@35c; seconds, 30@35c.

Prime medium grades are from 35@40c;

lower selections, 22@30c.

Philadelphia tanneries are still trailing

in the demand for lightweights, upper

leathers, and no amount of pushing

seems to bring results. Under such con-

ditions price concessions might be ex-

pected, but on the contrary, quotations

on the medium to top grades are firm

"clean-up" offers have been accepted on

medium-weight lots of cheaper grades, but

as a whole, kid leather is fairly

strong. Colors lead. No. 1 selections

bring 70@80c. Choice seconds, 45@50c.

Primes, 35@40c; already clear skins, 28@35c;

with cheaper lots moving at 12@20c.

Cabretta stock is slow of sale, the

first selections quoted 35@45c; medium,

35@40c, with a good cheaper assort-

ment listed at 15@20c.

There is some foreign demand for

both genuine kid and cabretta, with pros-

pects of an increase as the cutting sea-

son advances.

BALDWIN SOON IN NEW PLANT

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The Bald-

win Locomotive Works will begin about

Jan. 1 to move the tender shop from

Philadelphia to Eddystone, Pa., where a

new one is nearing completion at a cost

of \$1,000,000.

Tenders have increased in size with locomotives, and have outgrown

the old Philadelphia plant.

The company will probably move the

entire Baldwin plant to Eddystone by

the end of the year.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

LONDON, Nov. 20.—An estimated deficit

of \$4,100,000 florins for 1922 in the Net-

herlands East Indies, will be about

13,200,000 florins.

Economies in expenditure

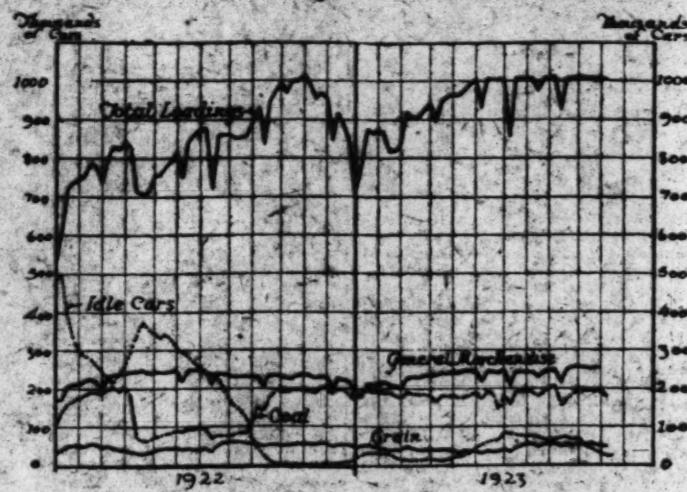
saved 7,400,000 florins, and increased

revenue was 28,500,000 florins. For 1923 a

deficit of 18,100,000 florins is expected, or

about 3,000,000 below original estimates.

CAR LOADINGS AT RECORD LEVELS



GRAIN FLEETS OF RECORD SIZE TO BE PROVIDED FOR

Late-Season Movement on Great Lakes in Full Swing and Receipts Jump

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20 (Special)—Arrangements are being made to handle grain fleets of record proportions here and at Erie, Pa. The late-season movement of the northwestern and Canadian grain crops now is in full swing, receipts here having jumped to nearly 10,000,000 bushels a week.

On Nov. 18 the Buffalo elevators held nearly 25,000,000 bushels of grain, or more than two-thirds of their capacity.

It is expected the limit of capacity will be reached early in December, after which time cargoes arriving from the head of the Great Lakes may be delayed or placed in winter storage.

An unusual movement of this season is that of corn. New corn is being brought here by lake steamers. It is seldom that the new crop is harvested in the northwest in time to permit movement before lake navigation closes. An unusually mild fall is responsible for this year's movement.

The receipts of wheat here are especially large owing to dearth of grain because corn from the middle western states is damp and has to be dried before it can be used. The northwestern corn is dry and is being used on receipt. Dry grain is in demand and is bringing attractive prices.

Another unusual development of the navigation season of 1923 is the entry of the lake trade of lumber. Canadian steamers owned by European companies. At the end of the lake season these steamers will pass down the St. Lawrence River and take grain car-

How to get \$1,806 interest from a \$1,000 bond

would like further information about these securities which have never caused a loss to any investor, we will gladly present a booklet of facts about Miller Bonds. Call, write or telephone for "Creating Good Investments."

This method of investing is based on the plan of adding to your "odd amounts" of interest, as received, sufficient money to buy an additional \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 Miller 7% Bond. These extra sums, which are not included in the figures shown below, actually increase the amount you get back at the end of 15 years. The way your original \$1,000 grows is shown by the following table:

Years	Amount	Years	Amount
1	\$1,071	6	\$1,511
2	1,147	7	1,618
3	1,229	8	1,734
4	1,316	9	1,859
5	1,410	10	2,006

To get all your money back at the same time, you would reinvest your interest in bonds maturing in the fifteenth year.

These remarkable returns are made possible to the investor because most of our issues are secured by income-earning structures in Southern cities, where 7% is the prevailing rate. Miller Bonds secured by New York City property, and precisely similar to our Southern issues, pay 6 1/2%. To anyone who

buys a Miller Bond, we will add

the interest on the original amount.

These bonds are secured by

income-earning properties.

STRENGTHENED by liberal equities due to

conservative first-mortgage loans.

REINFORCED by expanding equities due to

rapid terms of amortization.

SAFEGUARDED by our constant supervision

of the management of the properties.

BACKED by our intimate knowledge of basic

real estate values and conditions.

PROTECTED by every legal and banking

provision of safety.

AND GUARANTEED as to interest and

principal by the pledge of every dollar of the

capital and surplus of The Prudence Company.

Seven Good Reasons for Prudence-Bonds

SECURED by first-mortgages on carefully selected income-earning properties.

STRENGTHENED by liberal equities due to

conservative first-mortgage loans.

REINFORCED by expanding equities due to

rapid terms of amortization.

SAFEGUARDED by our constant supervision

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PROTECTED by every legal and banking

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CORNELL OARSMEN TRAINING INDOORS

Attendance at Practice This Fall on the Cayuga Inlet Has Been Graftingly Large

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 20 (Special)—After a successful outdoor season, Cornell fall rowing activities have been transferred to the indoor room in the armory and practice will continue without interruption until the holidays.

Confronted by the serious problem of how to get the rowing squad to the boathouse on the Cayuga Inlet, two miles from the campus, in time to make outdoor rowing worth while, the crew management has been operating a bus service, big trucks leaving the armory at 4:30 o'clock and making the trip to the inlet in 15 minutes.

Three men who were unable to leave the classrooms or the laboratories until 4 o'clock after, were still able to get out in the shells and gigs for an hour or more of practice, whereas before the bus service was installed the rowing squad was organized so late in the afternoon that Coach John Hoyle was unable to send them out in shells for more than 15 minutes, which was not worth while.

In other fall sports Cornell has solved the indoor classes easily—dark, problem by erecting flood lights, which serve not only the varsity football squad, but freshman football, varsity soccer, and interclass and interfraternity soccer.

Despite the failure of the Cornell varsity crew in recent years to maintain the high record in rowing that has been Cornell's for more than a century, attendance at practice and registration for rowing have been graftingly large. Upwards of 225 men have signed up for crew, more than half of them for the freshman eight.

While much of the fall program has been devoted to teaching the freshmen the beginnings of the stroke and to ascertaining the relative capacity of the newcomers, Coach Hoyle has been able to organize several combinations of experienced oarsmen.

There is quite a nucleus of varsity and junior varsity oarsmen left, while the freshman eight of last year, winners of every race they entered, is available. And in view of the failure of the older men to come up to standards last season, it is not unlikely that Coach Hoyle is looking to the former freshman eight to furnish at least the basis for next year's varsity crew.

E. H. Emerson '24, for instance, has proved himself a first-class stroke man, and he is favored for that position on the next varsity. Emerson has excellent rowing form, and is a fine judge of pace. Other ophorophores who are figures in the pictures are C. C. Howell '24, R. C. S. Purcell '24, E. L. Anderson '24, J. A. Schaefer '24, R. Daley '24, S. T. Buckman '24 and R. Langer '24.

Other men available, men who have rowed in the varsity or junior varsity eights, include M. W. Filius '24, stroke of the varsity in 1922, and of the junior eight last spring; W. L. Hearn '24, No. 1 in the varsity in 1922 and in the junior eight in 1923; C. N. Stinson '24 of last year's varsity; W. L. Purcell '24 of last year's junior eight; H. H. Krieger '25 of last year's varsity eight; W. B. Parshall '25, varsity; R. O. Egsberg '24; A. M. Hall '24; Walter Redmann '24; P. H. Travis '24; W. J. Walker '24, and H. H. Lenz '25.

Three Nations Have Billiard Winners

182 PROFESSIONAL BALKLINE JUNIOR BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

A. G. Cutler, New York... W. L. P.C. Avery, Bos. Holland... 1 0 1,000. Arny Bos. Holland... 1 0 1,000. David McAndrews, Chicago... 1 0 1,000. Jean Bruno, Austria... 1 0 1,000. Tadeo Suganuma, Japan... 0 1 1,000. K. Matsuyama, San Francisco... 0 1 1,000. Albert Taylor, Ann Arbor... 0 2 1,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20—With the second day of play in the professional 182 balkline junior billiard tournament over, two representatives of the United States remained undefeated, and each from Holland and Austria. A. G. Cutler of New York and David McAndrews of Chicago hold up honors for this country, while Jean Bruno captured a game for Holland as did Jean Bruno for Austria.

Cutler defeated Albert Taylor of Ann Arbor, Mich., 360 to 286, and McAndrews defeated Tadeo Suganuma of Japan, 330 to 212, in the play here yesterday.

Cutler gained a long lead by clever nursing in the first five innings of the first game, scoring 214 points to Taylor's 23. Taylor then made the longest run of the tournament, gathering 106 points. Cutler took 12 frames to get the final 36 for the game.

In the second contest, McAndrews was in stroke and made several long runs. Suganuma showed but one flash of form when he made a run of 71.

In last night's match Jean Bruno of Austria defeated Kinney Matsuyama of San Francisco, 300 to 260, in 17 innings.

WILLIAMS GIVES OUT ITS BASEBALL DATES

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 20—Announcement has just been made by the Williams College baseball management of the 1924 schedule, which will include 12 games at home and nine away, and will open with University of Delaware on April 5, and close with the annual New York Athletic Club game on June 21. Although no definite arrangements have been completed, Manager George Olmsted Jr., '24 of the team, indications are that the squad will take the same southern spring trip as during the past two years, and will again make use of the facilities at Delaware. The trip will start on April 2, if present plans of the management go through. The schedule follows:

April 5—University of Delaware at Williamstown; 9—Wesleyan University at Philadelphia; 9—Columbia University at New York; 19—Norwich University at Williamstown; 24—Massachusetts Agricultural; May 1—University of Vermont at Burlington; 9—Princeton University at Williamstown; 10—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 12—Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh; 13—Syracuse University at Syracuse; 14—Hamilton College at Clinton; 17—University of New York; 18—Yale University at New Haven; 20—Worcester College at Worcester; 24—Trinity College at Williamstown; 26—Amherst College at Amherst; 18—Wesleyan University at Williamsburg; 21—New York Athletic Club at Williamstown.

PINEHURST GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 20—F. C. Newton, Brookline and Vesper medalist, defeated E. C. Parson, of New York, 7 and 5 yesterday in the first round of the Carolina tournament. Newton had a medal card of 76. J. D. Armstrong, Sheenees, and D. B. Parson, Youngstown, members of a game, that Parson anticipated. It ran to the twentieth hole, where Parson won with a par four. H. K. B. Davis, Holyoke, J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, and C. W. DeWitt, Youngstown, won first round engagements.

U. S. MUST SEND ITS VERY BEST ATHLETES TO PARIS NEXT YEAR

A. A. U. Plans to Leave No Stone Unturned in Its Effort to Do This

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20—That the United States must be represented by the track and field athletes which it can field at Paris next summer, if it is to maintain its supremacy in those sports at the next Olympic Games, is the opinion of those who attended the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, which opened in this city Saturday, and came to a close last night. It is also the opinion of those who attended the A. A. U. plans to leave no stone unturned either in the development of the athletes or in the raising of the money to finance the trip.

Official announcement of a country-wide popular subscription campaign to raise funds for defraying the expenses of America's representation to the games, was made by Maj.-Gen. H. T. Allen at the dinner last night, and it estimated that \$350,000 will be needed.

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Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions as presented.

Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Bulgarian Communists in Serbia To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

A Special Correspondence article from Belgrade, published in your issue of Nov. 8, says that 522 Communists and revolutionaries, who took part in the anti-Communist uprising in Serbia, have taken refuge in Bulgaria. Considering them as political refugees, the Serbian Government has received them hospitably and has allowed the formation of a national committee to look after them and care for their housing and comfort.

An appeal to the Serbian public, published by this committee, reads in part:

In our country are now about 2000 Bulgarian refugees in a very wretched condition who expect our help, and new refugees are arriving every day. They have no documents and no property in order to save their lives from terrible persecutions.

Bearing in mind the recent past and the unheard of horrors, connected with those who have been persecuted, the Serbian Government, the Serbian Communists, were guilty of no illegal activities or of open revolt against the established form of Government.

Bulgarian Communists, on the other hand, are treated in Serbia as innocent martyrs for a good cause and victims of terrible persecution. They are to be defended, for by their acts and good works, they have earned the right to our sympathy.

Leaving aside the gross exaggeration of the number of the refugees, which, according to your correspondent, was 522, and not 2000, as the appeal

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FOURTH PAPER

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

LITTLE past midday on the second day of our journey we reach hospitable Bear Lake Lodge, where we greatly enjoy the warm comfort of this historic mountain camp. What an inspiring setting! It fronts the pale green waters of the lake, backed by giant mountains, Thatchtop, Hallet's peak, and Flat-top, all rising sheer and bleak far above timber line. Entranced with the wildness of the scene we linger, watching the play of light and shade on the granite walls.

Presently a storm breaks and the brown sides of the mountains are flecked with white. The snow eddies and whirls about the heights for a few moments, quite shutting them from our view. But the triumph of the storm-king is brief, and the clouds pass, the sun bursts out, and in half an hour the last vestige of snow has disappeared. And this on the eleventh of August! How close summer and winter stand on these Alpine heights! While summer seems in the ascendancy, winter is just around the corner, ready upon the slightest provocation to dispel its title! A change of a few degrees in temperature and the thunder storm is transformed into a snowfall, an unmistakable omen of the approach of that winter.

Adventure on New Trails

After an hour's rest we take to the trail again, for a half score of rugged miles still remain to be traversed. We set out by the Mill Creek trail, and travel up and down through a fine forest of spruce and pine, passing Bierstadt Lake a half mile distant on our right. The temptation is strong to detour in order to stand on the shore of this Swiss-like lake, but we finally decide to resist the call, strong though it is, for miles are ahead and in part, at least, even unknown trails.

Without a guide there is always an element of uncertainty in these mountain excursions, particularly as to distance, but desirable as a worthy guide is, his presence inevitably takes away something of the feeling of adventure, and I almost invariably prefer to travel unattended. Of course one travels unnecessary miles, makes trial of diverging trails, and indulges in much speculation as to directions, contour of the country, courses of the streams, etc., but, after all, are not these uncertainties the spice in the adventure?

A mile below the Bierstadt Lake trail we come to diverging trails making five corners in the midst of a heavy growth of timber, with no signpost to tell us which way to take. The young man who gave us directions at Bear Lake Lodge apparently quite forgot this traveler's puzzle; or perhaps he was sure that instinct would guide us aright. These mountaineers expect much of the tenderfoot from the east!

The Rangers' Cabin

After due deliberation we set boldly forth on what we assume to be the right trail and our judgment is justified, for in less than an hour we sight the rangers' cabin, where the guardians of this forest preserve make their home. It is a cozy cabin, with a nearby stable for the horses. Wild flowers bloom in profusion all about, and gray squirrels make free with the whole place. The rangers are out on the trail keeping watch and ward over these vast acres, putting out fires, repairing trails, and erecting sign posts to add to the comfort and convenience of the visitor. As we seek momentary shelter from another shower under a lodgepole pine, a group of boys pass, leading their ponies. They tell us they are from Grand Lake across the divide, where they have been camping, and are now returning to headquarters at the Y. M. C. A. camp in the valley below. Their sturdy appearance and sure stride convince one that they are learning in Nature's testing places lessons of endurance and self-reliance which will stand them in good stead during the years to come.

The trail from the rangers' cabin leads over a pine-clad height, up and

coniferous forests whenever we stop for a rest. With silent wing he flits up like a shadow, making careful examination of us from a convenient perch, and if food be displayed, coming near enough to deserve the characterization impudent.

Yet I am always glad to see him. His presence has cheered me often in the deep woods when no other animal or bird was about. I know no other bird except the owls that approach so silently, and I know of none other that is quite so tame. When caribou hunting in the barrens of Aroostook County, Maine, in the long ago, he had him graciously to my breakfast, which could be enjoyed only by keeping constant guard with a switch. This jay, too, is a cone feeder, and his rough nest, built of sticks, is usually

placed in a conifer, the odorous balsam fir being a favorite site.

The afternoon shadows are long when we gain the main trail from Fern Lake, at the pool where the outlets of Fern and Odessa join, several miles below the lodge. We have completed a loop of the mountains, a fine experience, with many contacts with nature which one scarcely duplicates elsewhere. The remaining miles are down, the gradient increasing of the valley, and as the shadows of twilight fall we reach our cabin, grateful for two days filled with interesting experiences, and repose with joy over nature's incomparable charms. We can never adequately express the marvelous extent and wondrous beauty of God's innumerable gifts in the children of men.

Camden Dedicates Home of Walt Whitman as a Memorial House

Camden, N. J.

Special Correspondence

AMERICA has been enriched by the creation of another literary and spiritual shrine. On Nov. 17, the little two-story frame building, 230 Mickle Street, Camden, N. J., was dedicated by the city commissioners of that city and the Walt Whitman Memorial Commission as a memorial museum in the name of the good gray poet.

For eight years, Whitman lived in the little house, but for 20 years his life and that of Camden mingled, and from that contact he drew inspiration for many of his most far-sighted, most democratic utterances.

Hundreds of Whitman lovers and followers gathered to honor a great poet, who, in his own day, was often reviled and ridiculed. Mourners were few from many unavoidably absent, including President Coolidge, Gov. George S. Sauer of New Jersey, room stands the familiar old chair

Woodrow Wilson, Solicitor-General James M. Beck, Elizabeth C. Keller, Whitman's faithful attendant, and two of the Whitman heirs, Mrs. Minnie L. Young of Freeport, Long Island, and Miss Jessie L. Whitman of St. Louis. Through the generosity of the latter, a three-quarter interest in the Mickle Street property was deeded to the City of Camden for the nominal consideration of \$1.

Of all the people who knew Whitman intimately, few were present. His memory attracted rather those whom his immortal words and not his person, had kindled to inspiration. Garrison Morris, Alexander Bestor, Mrs. Weda Cook Addicks, F. Edward Steely and Samuel Murray, the sculptor, were the last to leave when he lived on Mickle Street.

Whitman's home has been restored as nearly as possible to its original condition. In the same room from

presented by Thomas Donaldson, whose father received it directly from Whitman's own hands. It is a "cabin," Mrs. Garrison Morris, in his dedicatory address, such a Viking night-chose, with enormous posts.

A portrait bust of Whitman by



Huntly House, Recently Purchased by the Corporation of Edinburgh

means to influence the ideals of Europe, and to anticipate America's influence in the World War. He was so far ahead of his time that we are just beginning to catch up to him."

It is not impossible, according to Frederick von Neidig, chairman of the Whitman Memorial Commission, that at some future time the city of Camden may purchase in addition to 230 Mickle Street the properties adjoining, thus giving the Whitman house breathing space, as it is to be preserved where it stands.

It has been very difficult to collect authentic furnishings for the house, as the good gray poet did not believe in the possession of "things." An old iron stove, an iron bed, a small stand, some uncouth chairs, a crude table—these were the material companions of his genius. But in his life, and his thoughts he transcended them.

The Fair Comes to Our Boulevard

Paris, France

Special Correspondence

COULD anything be more wonderful than to have a permanent fair-come and stay on your streets for several weeks (that is, if your street were wide enough)? ours is!

It is a boulevard, with two rows

of trees on each side, and wide walks running between. Last October a fair came along and settled down for two months of solid joy, and we did so hope that it liked us well enough to come again this year.

Two days ago the caravans began to arrive—real houses on wheels, with windows and doors and lace curtains, and fascinating little porches.

After the horses are unhitched and the little houses are all plated in a row, back of whatever entertainment they have to show, it looks like a day fair, and that is what it really is. A travelling town of homes and shops. Directly in front of our apartment in the most wonderful merry-go-round

of all. It has tiny aeroplanes in which one may sit and when it goes fast you are sure you are flying! There is another a little way down that has tiny automobiles, each with its own steering wheel and a front and back seat.

The swings are wonderful, too—like

swans—and how easily they go!

Little children in Paris do not have yards to play in. Almost always they live in apartments and have to play on the sidewalk, under the watchful eye of the concierge, who spends her leisure, when it is bright, sitting in the sunshine by the door, with her knitting, or work of some sort. They never play on grass or make mud pies. Just pavement. So you see, when a fair comes, how very happy it must make them.

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Viewing Papers Relating to the Gunpowder Plot of 1605, Now in the Public Record Office, London

The attendant is pointing out the signature of Guy Fawkes on a deposition in which he confessed the details of the plot. The original anonymous letter to Lord Monteagle, which led to Fawkes' detection, is seen in the upper part of the frame. The other two documents are an autograph letter from James I, relating to the plot, and another deposition signed by Fawkes.

London
Special Correspondence
ANYONE to whom a letter is more than a joint production of pen, ink, and paper, should see the collections of letters in the museum of the Public Record Office in Chancery

after he had given up keeping his diary.

An order headed "Jane the Queen" is a posthumous record of her nine days' reign, and is immediately followed by another document dealing with the same matter, headed "Mary the Queen," which had been "purposely interred in an effort to prove that Mary was Queen all the time, although investigation shows that her order could not really have been written till after Jane's deposition.

Anne Boleyn affected a miserable little bough, as if in an effort to impart unquenchability to her unquenched signature; while a draft and unsigned letter from Queen Elizabeth to Henry VIII, relating to his efforts to intercede for the Queen of Scotland, shows signs of having been composed in a furious temper.

A letter from Sir Philip Sidney at Zutphen is preserved. Decidedly in-

teresting is the spittle dated Aug. 22, 1547, written by Sir Richard Steel to the Secretary of State, telling him of a friend, one John Holles, "who has had a very pretty thought for the more commodious dress of women." It is sad to think so more has ever been heard of Holles!

Fragments of the Domesday Book in excellent preservation, are to be seen at the Record Office. Altogether, the exhibits make an equally direct appeal to the historian and to the lover of human nature.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Boswell of the Tribe of Painters

NOT the least felicity of the Florentines was the chance that gave them an admirable biographer, the Boswell of the whole tribe. . . . Vasari came at the right time; he was old enough to know as many of the great Florentines as one man could know, and young enough not to have missed one who was worth knowing." So, most accurately, writes Havelock Ellis.

But if it was felicity for the Florentines to possess such a chronicler, how thrice blessed we are today, possessing one so endowed, who can speak as an eyewitness; an artist himself to boot, who can make those great figures stand clearly before us and can interpret the motives that animated their work. An hour or two spent with Vasari gives a new insight into the early Renaissance and is the best possible supplement to the study of the great paintings themselves.

Even the earlier figures, in cases where the records are necessarily scanty, give us a sense of distinct individuality. Cimabue, who "consumed the whole day in drawing, men, horses, houses"; the young Giotto, discovered by Cimabue keeping his sheep, and depicting one of them on the rock with a pointed piece of stone, or, later perplexing the papal messenger with his perfect circle, are as individual to us as if they were in our very presence.

Or there is Buonamico Buffalmacco, with his dislike of early rising, his uncouth humor, and love of horseplay. He seems to have been the natural buffoon of the group. With particular zest Vasari describes his adventures with the ape "who fell at once upon the vases that held the colours, mingled them all together—and plunging the pencils into the mixture—daubed over every figure, and did not cease until he had repainted the whole work with his own hand." One suspects that several of these anecdotes are apocryphal, but the interest in this one lies in the light which it throws upon the sturdy Buonamico; for "though exceedingly disturbed by what had happened, he could not help laughing till the tears ran down his cheeks." Such robust humor could not fail to appreciate a joke at its own expense.

Luca della Robbia presents a different picture. We see him first in great poverty, sitting with his feet in a basket of shavings at night to keep them warm. And then we learn of his new process, of his work in color. One of the delights of Vasari is that he is artist enough to understand method, which he confides straightforward to his reader. With mere technique, however, he had scant patience. The work of Uccello is to him a tale of wasted

powers. "Had he bestowed but half the labour on the delineation of men and of animals that he threw away over perspective," he laments. Here, as in nearly all of the sketches, there is a sense of unity, through emphasis on the central idea; as in Buonamico it is buffoonery, here it is technique—the single-track mind of Uccello, who even when his daughter called him to sleep, would cry out, "Oh, what a delightful thing is this perspective!"

Ghiberti and the bronze doors of San Giovanni call out an interesting tale—those doors of which Michelangelo said: "They are so beautiful they would well stand at the gates of Paradise." The struggle of Brunelleschi against syndics and jealous rivals and his final triumph in building the Duomo gives an illuminating picture of Italian life as anything in Dante.

For the lover of Browning, Fra Filippo Lippi and Andrea del Sarto have a peculiar interest. Vasari's sketch of the former, Browning has used very definitely as the source of his poem, though Browning does not tell the whole, but rather, in his characteristic fashion, seizes upon one typical experience, the spring evening when he escaped out of the window of the palace where he had been locked in by Cosimo de Medici. The views on art expressed in the poem are largely the poet's, and yet there is in them nothing incongruous in such a character as Vasari represents. Andrea del Sarto, Browning tells us, was prompted by the famous painting of Andrea and his wife. But the mainspring of Andrea's character is shown clearly in Vasari:

"But there was a certain timidity of mind, a sort of diffidence and want of force in his nature which rendered it impossible that those evidences of ardour and animation which are proper to the more exalted character should ever appear in him." Vasari as well as Browning has understood the tragedy of "the faultless painter."

Leonardo da Vinci Vasari recognizes at once as a giant among painters, of "extraordinary power, conjoined with remarkable facility, a mind of regal boldness and magnanimous daring." From him, of course, we get the original version of the much debated Mona Lisa. We read how the artist had someone "to sing or play on instruments or to jest or otherwise amuse her, to the end that she might continue cheerful." He finds it, not to be sure, the subtle meanings hinted at by Paer, but "a smile so sweet that while looking at it one finds it rather divine than human."

Finally there is Michelangelo, with his sturdy independence, his prodigious memory, his caustic tongue, his love of solitude—"The man who would produce works of merit should be free from cares and anxieties, seeing that Art demands earnest consideration, loneliness, and quietude." Wises old Vasari! He was one who knew painters well, an artist himself, albeit a mediocre one, but, at any rate, one who understood the demands of the highest art, the solitude, the concentration, and the endless devotion of service.

C. F. B.

Journey's End

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. We left below us, far off to the south, the glimmering, shimmering pools of smoky heat. Veiling the valley's checkerboard of shaded green, And now at gully-riven, tree-clad mountain top The pungent perfume of the alder bud is mingled with the sea clean, salty air.

Those dashes of intense blue to the north, between the leaves, Are they the sea or sky?—But another twist Of gravelly, pebbled road, and then we're sure— There lies the Bay—

Dancing in white-capped, gay abandon in the sun, Shading from soft green beside the shore

To a wild purple-blue at the far horizon's edge.

Where lies the Isle au Haute, A dove-blue figure softly drawn upon a penciled base.

But another swallow dip in the winging way, Then the gray road swoops adown the cliff And in its curve there spreads a rambling house, Drowsing behind its white-fenced garden,

Where dalias to the heavy-headed poppies nod, And climbing honeysuckle takes its fragrant way along the shingled walls,

Draping an odorous curtain o'er the casements wide.

Across the tilting board that spans the chattering brook, Out of the dark red cliff, sweet waters of a spring

Drop clear and cold, mingling with the gently falling petals pink Of wild rose from the ledge above.

This is my heart's desire land, The journey's end of all my happy thoughts, This heavenly garden by the sea, Where fairy sailing ships from sunset lands

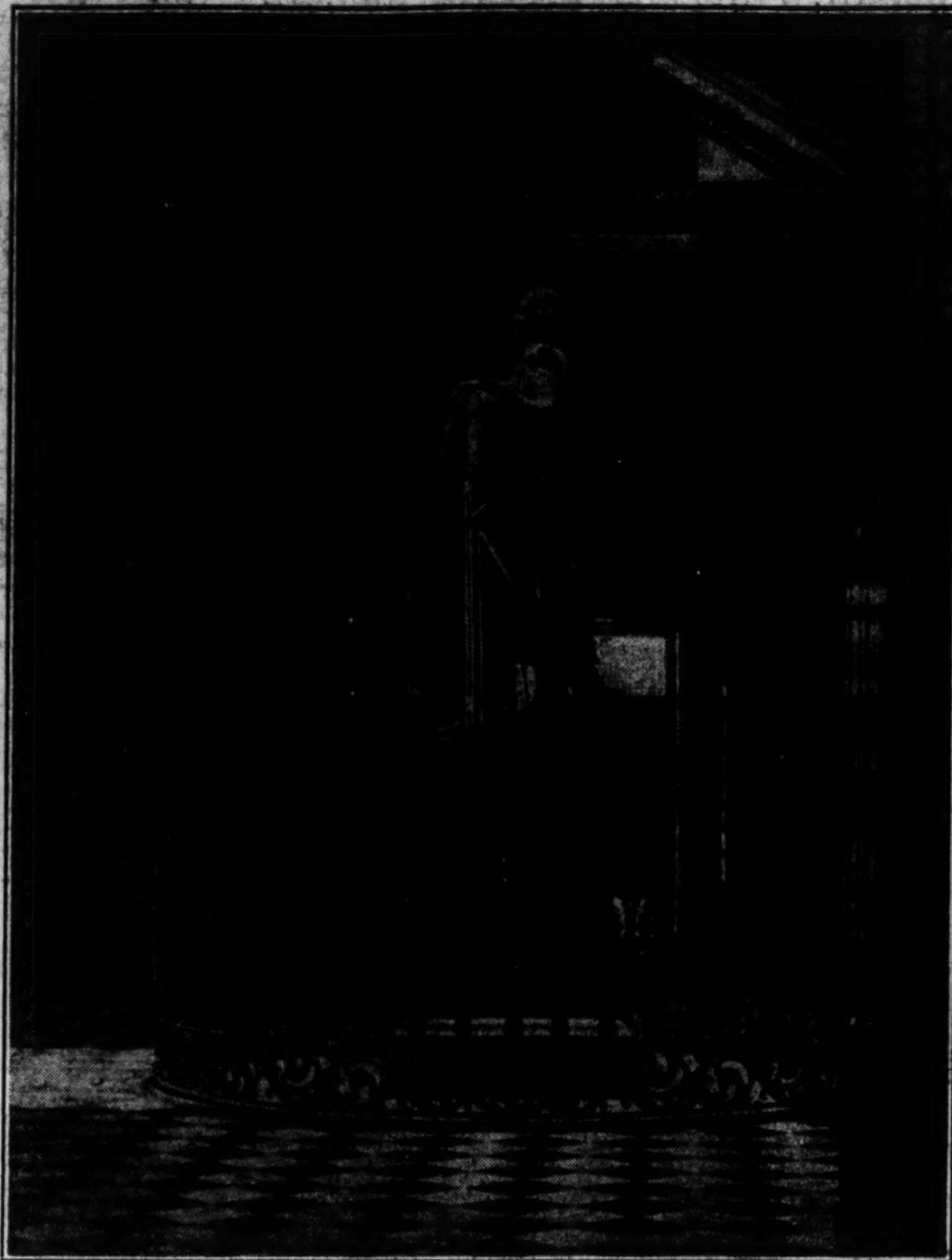
Borne by fair winds o'er changing, tinted seas, Cheered by the wheeling gulls that ride the breeze, And laden with my every wish, come sailing home.

Erica Austin Seifridge.

Noble Things

It is more praiseworthy in noble and excellent things to know something, though little, than in mean and ignoble matters to have a perfect knowledge.—Drummond of Hawthorn.

—George Herbert Palmer.



Photograph by Richard Soutall Grant

Houdon's "Washington"

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"He That Serveth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

God, which is your reasonable service."

After eating the passover on the night before his crucifixion, the Master was called upon to settle a dispute which had arisen between his disciples as to who should be the greatest among them. The strength and justice of his reply are clearly evident in his answer: "He that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger; and he that is chief, as he that doth serve. For whether he greater, be that sitteth at meat, or he that serveth? Is not he that sitteth at meat? but I am among you as he that serveth."

What a sense of self-abasement must have touched the hearts of those men, suddenly striving for place and power. Their Lord and Master, great Teacher of all mankind throughout all time, was the servant of all and asked to be nothing more. Eager to give, he had no thought of getting. He surrendered all, even the human sense of life, receiving nothing materially; and no rebellious word escaped his lips. Yet we know that Jesus won highest honors. "Father, I thank thee," was his earnest assertion; and even on the cross he prayed for his persecutors, that because of their ignorance they might be forgiven. Was ever such spirit of forgiveness? And Jesus the Christ is our Way-shower.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 23) Mrs. Eddy asks: "Christians, are you drinking his cup? Have you shared the blood of the New Covenant, the persecutions which attend a new and higher understanding of God?" As we learn in a measure to endure even as Jesus endured, with joy in our hearts for all mankind, not excluding those who seem to have wronged us, we also long to be counted among those that serve. The joy of service is its own reward, especially when accompanied by "signs following," which prove that the Word is always with power. The ability to share whatever of good one has gained also brings grateful, quiet rejoicing, transcending all mortal belief in gladness. True service in Christ's name is gained through honest surrender of one's self to God. We desire to say from the heart: Lord, here am I; use me in Thine own wisdom in Thy way, and enable me so to forget self that I may be an instrument in Thy hands, reflecting good to all.

Paul wrote, "Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto

more perceptible than some specially sweet odour in a highly-flowered garden. Yet nothing like nor any other characteristic word or expression is ever unduly accentuated, ever more obtrusive, for instance, than the subdued glint of a single ruddy hair here and there in the tresses of some Biondina of Veronese or Titian. This, of course, is only what is to be expected of a writer who indubitably ranks as one of the chief masters of English prose. There are others—notably one great example—who can, or do, write with more brilliant eloquence; but, after all, eloquence of a strongly pronounced type belongs more to oratory than to literature. Walter Pater is one of those who, by temperament and perhaps also by direct choice, prefers quietude to excitement, depth and subtle harmony of tone to great brilliancy of colour, reserve to unshaded plenitude. What most affects him pleasantly would seem to be the element of repose, and disturbing that of excessive emphasis; while the quality—as may be inferred from what has been already quoted—upon which he sets the highest value is that of serenity. Meditation—that severe intellectual meditation which Walter Pater somewhere in this book speaks of as the salt of poetry—and Phillips Brooks himself seems to have the most fitting expression thereof, are never in these volumes dissociated.—William Sharp.

"Celui Qui Sert"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

À PRES avoir mangé la Pâque, le jamais trouver de paix durable jusqu'à soir avant son crucifiement, le

Maitre fut invité à terminer une contestation qui s'était élevée parmi ses disciples pour savoir lequel d'entre eux devait être regardé comme le plus grand. La force et la justice de sa réponse: "Qui est le plus grand parmi vous soit comme le plus petit, et celui qui gouverne, comme celui qui sert. Car lequel est le plus grand, celui qui est à table, ou celui qui sert? N'est-ce pas celui qui est à table? Moi pourtant, je suis au milieu de vous comme celui qui sert."

Quel sens d'humiliation doit avoir touché le cœur de ces hommes, qui se disputaient avec égoïsme le rang et le pouvoir. Leur Seigneur et Maitre, le grand Enseignant de l'humanité à travers tous les Ages, était le serviteur de tous et ne désirait être rien de plus. Animé par un vif désir de donner, il ne pensait nullement à recevoir. Il renonçait à tout, même au sens humain de la vie, ne recevant rien de la matérialité; et aucune parole de rébellion n'échappa de ses lèvres. Toutefois, nous savons que Jésus gagna les hommes les plus grands. "Père, je te rends grâces," était son assertion ferme; et même sur la croix, il pria pour ses persécuteurs afin qu'ils fussent pardonnés en raison de leur ignorance. Similaire esprit de pardon a-t-il jamais existé? Et Jésus le Christ est notre Guide.

A la page 33 de "Science et la Céleste des Ecritures," Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Chrétiens, buvez-vous sa coupe? Avez-vous participé au sang de la Nouvelle Alliance, aux parades qui accompagnent une intelligence nouvelle et plus élevée de Dieu?" Comme nous apprenons dans une certaine mesure à endurer ainsi que Jésus a enduré, avec le cœur plein d'amour pour ses persécuteurs afin qu'ils fussent pardonnés en raison de leur ignorance. Similaire mesure que la vie appartient à sa race et que ce que Dieu lui donne, il le donne pour l'humanité"; et Phillips Brooks lui-même connaît et renonce à toute la vraie service.

Il y a bien des manières de servir, et des opportunités sans nombre sont toujours à notre portée. Celui qui pleure a besoin d'une parole fortifiante d'encouragement et de consolation; celui qui nourrit une pensée de maladie a besoin de sentir le contact du Christ guérisseur; celui qui semble être solitaire a besoin qu'on lui démontre que tout besoin humain est déjà satisfait dans l'omnipotence de l'Amour divin.

Nous avons continuellement l'occasion d'être "pleins de compassion et d'amour fraternel, miséricordieux et humbles." Se mettre dans la position de celui qui sert, c'est être fort; afin que les autres soient rendus forts; c'est être doux, afin que les autres apprennent à trouver le chemin de la douceur; c'est pardonner, afin d'être pardonné soi-même; c'est chercher et trouver le chemin du Christ, afin de pouvoir l'indiquer intelligemment aux autres. Alors, on devient vraiment si occupé à donner qu'on ne pense nullement à recevoir; on devient réellement si désireux d'aider son frère qu'on atteint l'idéal dont parle Mrs. Eddy, à la page 518 de "Science et la Céleste des Ecritures." Les riches en esprit aident les pauvres, étant unis en une grande fraternité, ayant tous le même Prince, ou Père; et bénis soient ceux qui voient le besoin de son frère et y pourvoit, trouvant son propre bien en cherchant celui d'autrui.

Ellen Hanging Clothes

The maid is out in the clear April light
Our store of linen hanging up to dry;
Our clump of box, on the small grass
there lie

Bits of thin lace, and broidery blossoms—

And something makes tall Ellen—

gesture, look—

Or else but that most ancient, simple thing,

Hanging the clothes upon a day in spring,

A Greek girl cut out of some old lovely book.

The wet white flaps; a tune just come in mind.

The sound brims the still house. Our flags are out,

Blue by the box, blue by the kitchen stair;

Between the two she trips across the wind,

Her warm hair blown all cloudy-wise about,

Slim as the flags, and every whit as fair.

—Lizzie Woodworth Rees.

Poets All

The child is a poet, in fact, when he first plays at hide-and-seek, or repeats the story of Jack the Giant-killer; the shepherd boy is a poet when he first crowns his mistress with a garland of flowers; the countryman when he stops to look at the rainbow; the city apprentice when he gazes after the Lord Mayor's show . . . the hero and the coward, the beggar and the king, the rich and the poor, the young and the old, all live in a world of their own making; and the poet does no more than describe what all living, as it were, a faint aroma, not the others think and act.—Hazlitt.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1923

EDITORIALS

THE widespread interest taken in the suggestion of The Christian Science Monitor that the menace of war might be immeasurably averted if by a constitutional amendment property should be made subject to conscription equally with human life, and that labor should be conscripted as remorselessly as military service, is indicative of the extent to

The Monitor's Peace Plan

which the public mind is occupied with this subject. Those who have commented on the Monitor's plan have taken, of course, various views as to its feasibility and its necessity. Some adhere to the fundamental proposition that it is in error because it recognizes the possibility of war. Thinkers of this type hold that legislation outlawing war wholly would be more efficient than legislation which admits its possibility but seeks to avert it. Others cling to the proposition that international agreement for arbitration, or for the application of economic pressure, or the employment of an international police force for the suppression of warlike tendencies on the part of any individual nation, is the better course. The purpose of the Monitor being to encourage the widest discussion of the subject, we feel that the suggestion made in these columns is emphatically accomplishing this end. But, more than that, we are prepared to defend it as the most practicable plan for assuring at least that the United States will not be hastily rushed into war, and that, if after a careful consideration of the colossal cost it should determine upon a declaration of war, the conditions imposed by the constitutional amendment suggested would make that Nation impregnable.

Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, who is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on international law and upon American constitutional law, says of this proposition:

The powers of the Government, both over individuals and over property by way of conscription or requisition, are now sufficient to provide for all needful exigencies of national defense. I see no necessity for adding to those powers, which, as the last war demonstrated, were sufficiently broad to enable the Government to take all necessary measures.

We think that in all probability Mr. Coudert is correct in saying that the Government possesses power today to take over the services of individuals and their property by way of conscription or requisition. But we observe that in none of the wars in which the United States has been concerned has this been done. Profiteers enriched themselves in the Civil War, in the war with Spain, and enormously in the recent World War. In all of these contests the men called upon to fight for the country were forced to make cruel sacrifices, while other men, as young, as hardy, as fit for military service, who escaped that supreme test, were employed at preposterous salaries in the industries essential to the conduct of the war. The constitutional amendment suggested by the Monitor would recognize the present power of the Government to correct these inequalities, but would make it obligatory upon the Government to take such action, which it has not done in the past. It is wholly probable that the United States Government possessed the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to its citizens, but it required a constitutional amendment to make this power effective.

Certain commentators upon the Monitor's proposition seem apprehensive that it is offered as a substitute for that international co-operation either in the form of the League of Nations, or of an association of nations yet to be formulated, which is obviously growing in favor among the American people. This is not a necessary feature of the proposition. Many of the sources of irritation between nations can most safely be left to such an international body. Perhaps the fairest statement of the relation of the two propositions is made by Prof. Jesse H. Holmes of Swarthmore College, who sets forth his view of the situation thus:

I firmly believe that war is a measure that can be prevented, and that by international support of the World's Court and the League of Nations, enduring peace can and should be obtained without further bloodshed. Only the silliest of sentimentalists can continue to believe that militarism and war will make for safety and peace.

But if another war should arise, I thoroughly concur with The Christian Science Monitor that the entire Nation should be conscripted, not merely a part thereof, and placed at the disposal of the State. It is the only orderly and just procedure possible, the only way to drive home indelibly into the heart of everyone a comprehension of the sacrifices of war, and to guard against the possibility that the shedding of the lifeblood of millions might be turned into an individually profitable proposition.

The Monitor is grateful, and it feels that its readers will share its gratitude, to those who are discussing, pro and con, the merits of this proposition. While the jurors engaged in consideration of the enormous number of propositions submitted in competition for the Bok Peace Prize are pursuing their work, the world-wide discussion of this suggestion will be of interest and value.

A GENERATION ago, or thereabouts, John Sherman, discussing the methods of resuming specie payments in the United States, is quoted as having observed, "The way to resume is to resume." Persuaded, perhaps, by the success of that earlier undertaking along the lines proposed. Senator Borah insists that the way to reduce federal taxes in the

United States is to reduce them. The inclination is to agree with him. There will be much discussion in the forthcoming session of Congress, and in the national campaigns which have already virtually been begun, regarding means which should be adopted to lessen the present burden of taxation. To a great extent these discussions will be carried on simply to make political capital for one or the other of the major parties, or in the hope of strengthening the support of a particular candidate. Large reductions are planned in the national budget. The grad-

ual lessening of the armed defenses and the gradual scaling down of the civil lists made possible with the winding up of affairs having to do with the war, have reduced governmental needs by many millions of dollars. The taxpayers are the first who should benefit by this retrenchment, and that benefit can be most directly reflected in substantial relief from tax burdens. Mr. Borah is right in insisting that the reductions be made, and at once.

The people of the United States, speaking generally, care little or nothing for the division of political capital between the parties. They care not at all whether the revision of tax schedules is made by the Republicans with the advice and aid of the Administration, or whether it is made as a result of an alliance between the Democrats and the anti-Administration Republicans. But full assurance may be given that the voters are wide awake to what is going on. They will watch closely the maneuvering for position which will follow the organization of the two houses of Congress, and they will reward or penalize those who are in a position of tactical advantage according as they extend or withhold the relief desired.

With commendable patience and fortitude, the people of the country have seen uncovered, in the years since the war, the gaping holes into which vast sums of the money they gave in support of a just cause were wantonly poured. Chapter after chapter has revealed the perfidy of agents and officials to whom responsible administrative duties had been intrusted. But they want no more of these things. They demand an immediate return to sane expenditures and a strictly economical fiscal basis. They will pay, though perhaps grudgingly, for past mistakes and even malfeasances, but they will decline to contribute longer to those who refuse to profit by the errors of the past.

Two problems, both at the moment in an unsolved tangle, hold commercial and industrial interest completely.

Both of them are weighted with practically unlimited possibilities for the future, and in both lie the elements of political and commercial pacification at home and abroad, as well as the yeast of further disruption and discontent. One is represented in

the crisis which has developed among the nations of Europe over the manner in which an examination of Germany's ability to pay reparations is to be conducted and which recently threatened a complete disruption of the Entente; the other is Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's plan for a graduated reduction of the tax schedules in the United States.

It is true that fall business has developed in very good fashion, and that the ratio of production in most basic industries is larger than at this time last year, but at the same time it is equally true that forward buying in all lines is not up to normal, that its development is slow in unfolding, that a degree of apprehension about the immediate future continues to exist, and that there is no disposition whatever among buyers to lay in large supplies against possible future needs. This condition must be laid at the door, first, of the acute political tangle in Europe, secondly, of America's own high taxation schedules, of which reduction is now sought, and thirdly, of an abnormal condition which continues to exist in many lines of industry, in which are involved high costs of labor and materials on the one hand, and small forward inquiry for the finished product on the other.

The possibility of a break in the Entente, with France resolved to hold Germany to the letter of her contract and to tighten her grip on that country's industrial possessions, has once more brought into the world limelight this five-year-old problem of Germany's ability and willingness to pay, and has again emphasized the jealousies—mainly trade jealousies—which prevail between nation and nation. The outcome of this recurring European crisis cannot be foretold. It must await the future. The gravity of the situation, however, is to some measure reflected in the fall of sterling and francs in the past week.

The single factor of a political crisis was not, of course, entirely responsible for this débâcle in the exchanges. Its ramifications are legion. Inflation of the currency in France and the cost of a tremendous army in the field, grumbling of the peasants under an extraordinary load of taxation, and growing distrust by the nationals of her leadership, have contributed to the fall in the franc. The decline in the pound has been accelerated by the necessary accumulation of dollars—which involved the sale of sterling—to meet England's forthcoming interest bill on Dec. 15 of \$80,500,000 to the United States; the purchase of American commodities, particularly cotton, on a rising market; the forthcoming elections in Great Britain, the problem of unemployment, and a moderate amount of "flight of capital" to the American dollar—the world's most stable currency. Movement of these exchanges in the immediate future is watched by the world with absorbing interest. It will determine what part of the downward fluctuation has been due to fall trade requirements (which now are lightening) and how much to the flight of capital over the prospects of Europe's future.

The suggestion of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon for a revision of tax schedules at the forthcoming Congress have won universal commendation from commercial and business interests in all parts of the United States. It now appears fair to say that this will constitute an Administration measure, of, by and for the Administration, and that along those lines it will go directly to legislative Washington. The tax program is a possibility only on condition that the soldiers' bonus legislation be shelved. Thus are adroitly tied together two proposals of importance, and the fact that one of the two must be chosen is being stressed. The country is given to understand that it cannot "eat its cake and have it, too."

The markets appear to be in a position where they are content to "mark time" until some of these problems are more near settlement; but their movements, in the past few days, are subject to further interpretations, too. The wheat market, for instance, apparently does not take

the European situation so seriously that an abnormal demand for grain to feed vast armies is anticipated. Wheat worked moderately lower last week. On the other hand, cotton boomed along at the year's best prices, a condition brought about by the possibility of a lean crop, an extremely small "carry-over" from the old crop, and exceptionally heavy demand from foreign and domestic spinners.

Securities have lost a little of the ground recently gained through the flush of optimism created by extra dividends by a number of large corporations and a "conversion to the constructive side" by professional operators. The reaction has been a natural one, coming as a climax to eleven days in which advances had been recorded in the security markets and in which the average upswing of stocks quoted on the New York Stock Exchange had been six and one-half points. Such a swing, no doubt, has fully discounted these special dividends. Now the markets stop for breath, for a period of assimilation, and for further light on the happenings in Europe and the manner in which Congress will view Mr. Mellon's tax reduction proposals.

CHANGING names of cities, streets, or even implements, is a frequent and favorite manifestation of nationalism, particularly in the time of war or other periods of antipathy to a neighboring country. Early in the World War the Russians revised the name of their capital from "St. Petersburg" to "Petrograd," a change that seems likely to last. In Paris the "Rue de Berlin" was renamed during the early war frenzy the "Rue de Liège." New countries, or those having recently recovered their independence, are specially inclined to this method of setting history straight.

The Norwegians are, therefore, not peculiar when they propose to change the name of their capital from "Christiania" to "Oslo." Prior to 1905, when the century-old union with Sweden was dissolved, the activity of the Norwegian nationalists was directed chiefly against the "brother country." First they agitated for a "pure flag," that is, one without the union mark; next they wanted separate consuls, then independent foreign representation, and, finally, a complete break-up of the union. Since that date they have turned their attention to Denmark. At home they have tried to substitute the local dialect for Danish as the official language. Abroad they have called attention to the colonies owned in common until the liberation of 1814—Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands, which were old Norwegian settlements. Iceland has been autonomous since 1918; the Faroe Islands are still loyal to Denmark, though there is a party favoring contacts with Norway. The dispute over the sovereignty over Greenland is all the time growing more vehement. Diplomatic conferences have come to naught and newspaper polemics continue. The anti-Danish feeling in Norway has grown so strong that Danish business firms notice a decreasing demand for their goods, amounting almost to a boycott—another form of nationalistic expression. Yet both in 1814 and 1905 the Norwegians chose a Danish prince as their king.

In this atmosphere the proposed change in the name of the capital is easier to understand. Oslo is an old Norwegian name for a locality now included in the city. The first record of it dates from 1048. How much older it is, no one knows. In 1624 this town, which was not then the capital, burned down, and the Danish King, Christian IV, decided that the new city, which he named for himself, should be built nearer the fortress of Akershus, so as to be better protected. Thus "Oslo" and "Christiania" have two different origins. Next year, 1924, the new city will be able to celebrate its tercentenary, and as an expression of its Norwegian character and complete independence from Denmark, the Norwegian nationalists propose to change its name to "Oslo."

Though for practical reasons, as opposed to the sentimental, there is considerable opposition, those in favor of the change are thoroughly in earnest about it and have good prospects of getting their way. About 250 legal firms would have to change their addresses and stationery; all maps and geographies throughout the world would have to be revised, but once nationalist societies take the bit in their teeth they are hard to stop.

Editorial Notes

TRULY the spirit of charity breathes through the pledge, which has already been signed by many members of the various church organizations in the United States, including President Coolidge, and which will, doubtless, be signed by many thousands more, to observe Dec. 2 as Golden Rule Sunday. It reads:

If not prevented by unforeseen developments, I will endeavor to arrange for suitable observance in my own household, providing that day approximately that which is used every day in the orphanages of the Near East. The difference in cost of this orphanage menu and my usual meal I will contribute for the purchase of food for the orphans of the Near East.

And one may guarantee that those who keep their pledge will feel a satisfaction in their meals that day that has been lacking from many a former banquet.

THE extraordinary care with which valuable animals are surrounded these days when being transported by rail or boat, combined with the great difficulty which even passengers often find in obtaining suitable accommodation when traveling to or from out-of-the-way parts of the world, makes it no wonder that the recent arrival in the London zoo of a pygmy hippopotamus from Monrovia was long delayed, owing to inability to secure fitting quarters for its trip. Warm housing had, however, been ready for it at the zoo ever since September, and it was received, figuratively speaking, with open arms. Many an immigrant would do well to receive one-tenth as hearty a welcome to the land of his adoption as did this Liberian beast.

The South American Prospect

By STEPHEN BONSAI

III

PAN-AMERICANS, reviewing their recent startling utterances, have every reason to welcome former Senator Frank B. Kellogg, America's next Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and Senator Medill McCormick, who frankly urge their countrymen to forget all about Europe and promise that the markets to be had for the asking in Latin America will more than fill the place that Europe once held in America's economic budget. The Senator from Illinois has long been interested in the world south of Panama. He was, perhaps, the first American statesman of this generation to sail the Caribbean, consequently his considered statements have not the same excuse as have those of the distinguished diplomatist from St. Paul, who, after all, is a recent convert to this particular point of view.

But, while welcoming them, Americans must not be swept off their feet, or be lured by their eloquence from the field of realities into the uncertain realm of speculation. It will be long before America can forget Europe's economic, and if America's money crop for the next generation is to come from the world south of Panama, it must tighten up its belts and prepare to wear the simple blue jeans garb as the fathers did. The South American markets are, of course, of vital importance. No one can minimize that feature of the horizon. But, nevertheless, while pursuing the stars, it is well to keep a cool head and one's feet on the ground. The present power to absorb America's manufactures of the vast area of country stretching from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, with its sparse and scattered population of, say, 80,000,000 at a guess (and as to population statistics, we have nothing more than a guess to go by), does not equal in buying capacity that of one of the first-class states, like Ohio or Pennsylvania, and does not approach the purchasing and absorbing power of the Empire State of New York. We can put it in another and an equally striking way: All Latin America does not purchase from all the world—Europe, as well as America and Asia—as much as the State of New York produces and places on sale in home and foreign markets.

Having in this somewhat rough, rude way obtained our economic bearings, it is a pleasure to be able to state that the transformation of the commercial relations between North and South America is amazing, and that America's trade in Latin America may be said to be increasing by leaps and bounds, with every now and then a slight slip-back, which is invariably and promptly recovered. Its Latin-American trade in the calendar year 1923 will be \$2,000,000,000, and it only amounted to \$750,000,000 in the year preceding the outbreak of the war. The most marked growth is in exports, which, it is estimated, will total in the year close to \$680,000,000, as against \$208,000,000 in 1914.

Surveying this important phase of the export trade with the aid of Latin-American figures dealing with the year 1921, the latest for which official figures are available, it is apparent that the Latin-American group took from the United States over 45 per cent of their imports, as against less than 25 per cent in the year before the war. To be more explicit and detailed, the official custom house returns of the twenty countries forming the Latin-American group show \$834,000,000 in merchandise imported from the United States in 1921, as against about \$319,000,000 in the year before the war, thus making an increase of more than 150 per cent, while the increase of America's share of imports was from 24 to 45 per cent for the same period.

America's increased trade is uniform and consistent throughout the area now under examination, although in some countries it is more marked than in others.

To illustrate: America's share of Mexican imports in 1913 was 48 per cent; in 1921 it was 76 per cent. Its share of Cuban imports in 1913 was 53 per cent; in 1921 it was 75 per cent. Its share of Argentina's imports in 1913 was 15 per cent of the whole; in 1921 it was 28 per cent. Its share of the imports of Brazil in 1913 was 16 per cent of the whole; and in 1921, 31 per cent. In Uruguay, in 1913 its imports were 12 per cent; in 1921 they had reached the figure of 26 per cent. The most striking characteristic of this tremendous trade increase in both exports and imports is that manufactured articles form a large proportion of the goods purchased by South America—approximately 80 per cent of the total.

There is another consequence which should be borne in mind if Europe should cease to exist as an economic factor in the world, and this, too, it seems to me, the distinguished senators to whom I have referred—both of whom have served on the Foreign Relations Committee, and consequently have had great opportunities to be well informed—seem to have overlooked. That is, should the purchasing power of Europe reach the vanishing point, Argentina, Uruguay, and even Paraguay, countries which produce and send abroad, to Europe, large quantities of beef, wheat and mutton (America taking the by-products, such as lard, hides and wool), would be hit, indeed, hard hit, and in consequence the amount of money they would have still available to purchase American manufactured articles would be greatly reduced. And, of course, when Chile stops exporting nitrates to Europe—and should Europe go bankrupt, she will not be able to pay for them—America's trade with the inhabitants of this interesting Republic would drop indeed, if it did not collapse, for nitrates of soda represents its money crop and is of vital importance.

To resume, then, this hasty but carefully considered sketch of the economic prospects as affected by the activities of Latin-American countries, we come to the conclusion that Latin-American trade is not to be ignored. It is certainly more than a drop in the bucket, but it is certainly not more—and not likely to be more in the immediate future—than a cupful in relation to America's export trade. It is well to know that not more than 10 per cent of American production is exported, while in normal years in Germany and in Great Britain the exports amounted to between forty-five and fifty per cent of the whole production. True it is that the farmers and other consumers of manufactured goods are awakening to the fact that this 10 per cent of America's production that is exported exercises a very decisive influence on the prices that obtain in the great home market, where close to 90 per cent of the production is consumed.

Looking back over the tables given above, showing the great growth of America's Latin-American trade in the eight years between 1913 and 1921, the hasty reader may come to the conclusion that here, at last, is to be found an expanding market of unlimited possibilities. In my next letter I shall endeavor to give in unscientific language the reasons why the expansion in this field in the future, and in the next generation or two, is likely to increase but moderately, if at all.